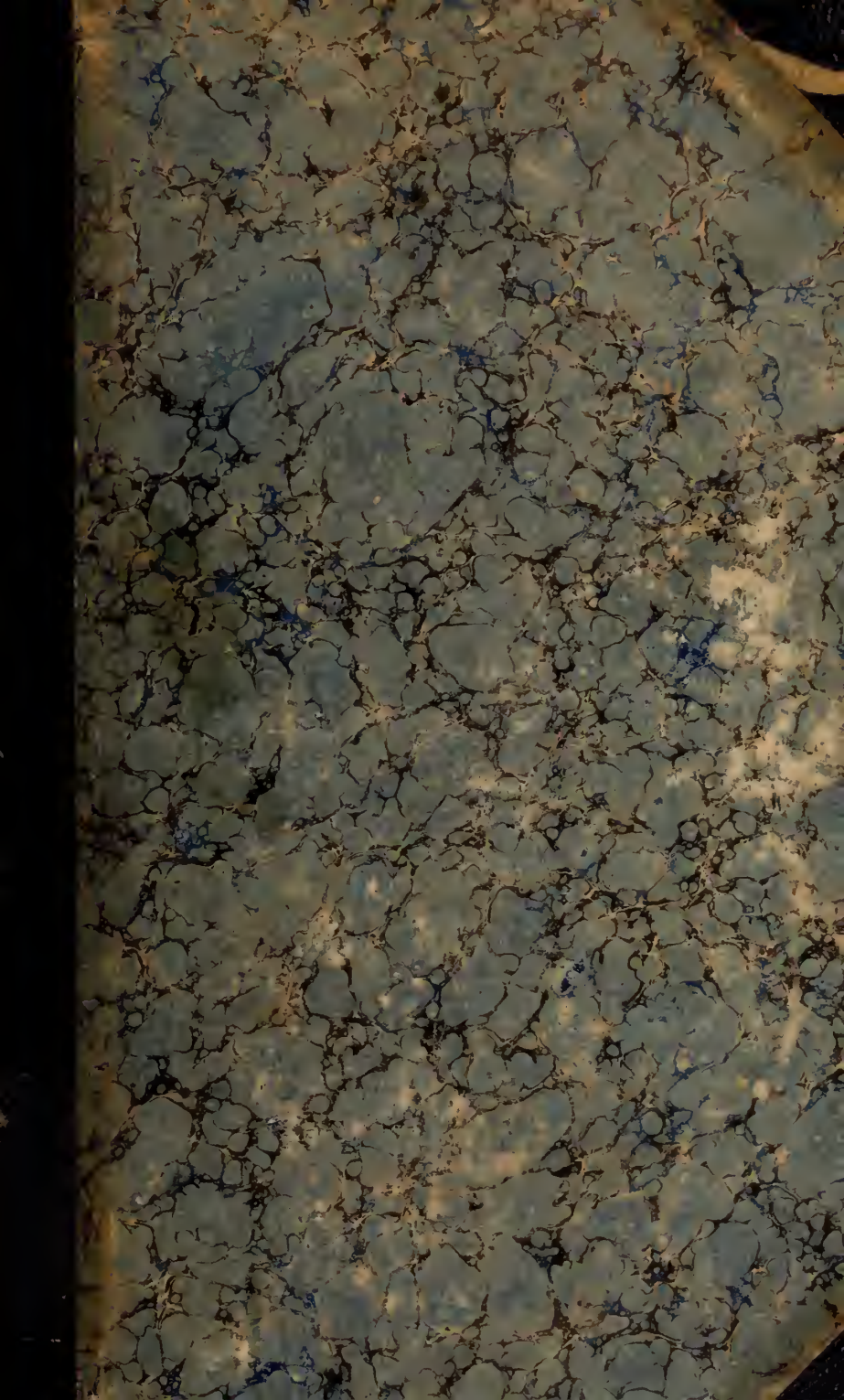
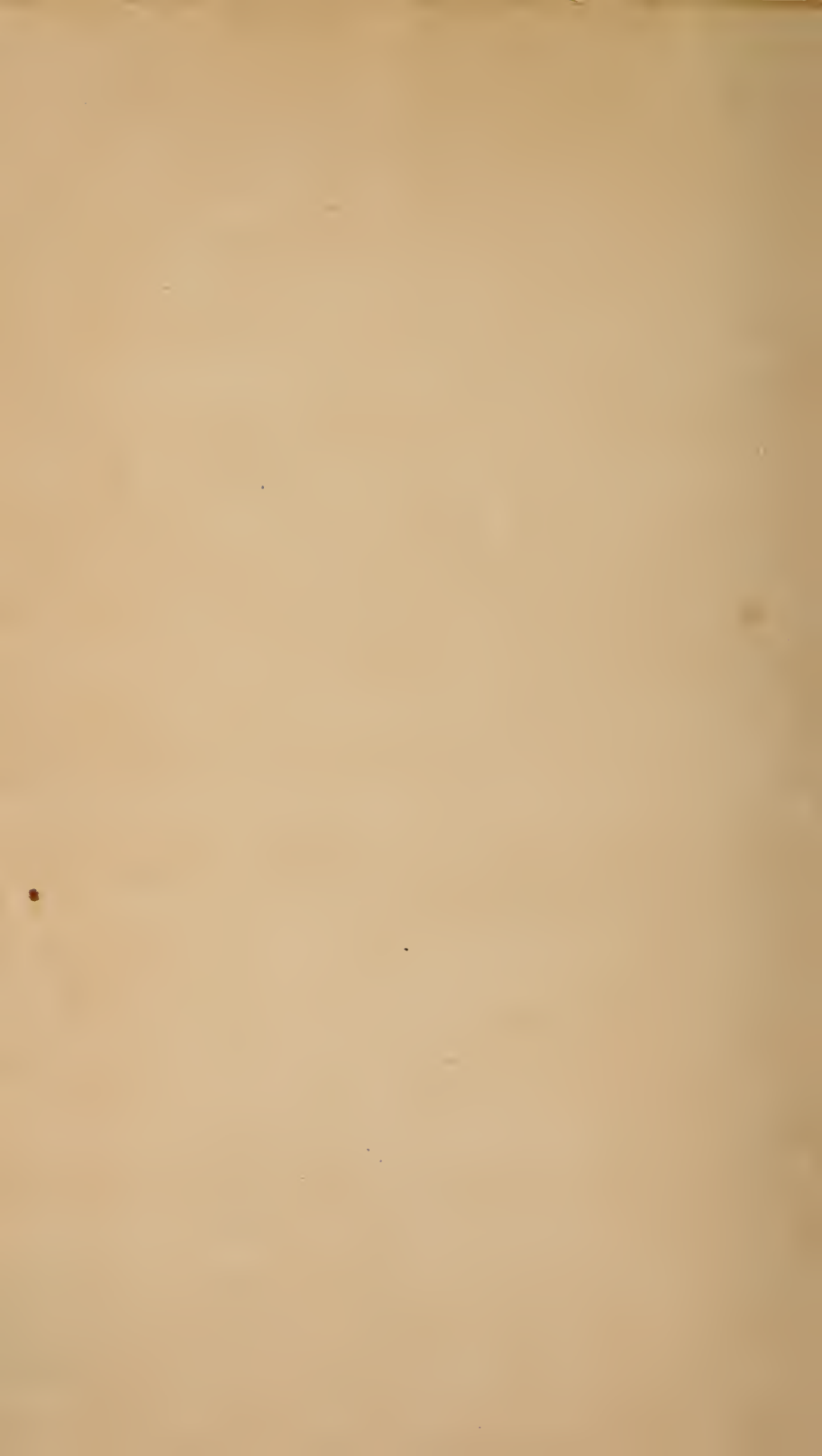










THE

✓
CHINESE REPOSITORY.

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VOL. XIV.  
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FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1845.

.....
CANTON, CHINA:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

.....
1845.

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THE
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VOL. XIV.—JUNE, 1845.—No. 6.

ART. I. *Sailing Directions for the Panghú, or Pescadore Archipelago, with notices of the islands.* By captain RICHARD COLLINSON, C. B.

[These directions were first published in the Hongkong Register, by permission of H. E. rear admiral sir Thomas Cochrane, knt., c. B. &c., &c. In laying them before the readers of the Repository, we are happy in being able to avail ourselves of the assistance of captain Collinson, who has kindly corrected our proof-sheets, having first revised the original for our pages. We may remark here, that the Pescadore Group of islands forms one of the six districts which constitute *Táiwán fú*, 臺灣府, the department of Táiwán, or Formosa. The Group is called by the Chinese, in their statistical works, *Panghú ting*, 澎湖廳, or the district of Panghú, and is under the immediate government of a magistrate, a subordinate of the prefect, or chifú, of Formosa. He resides at Mákung (Macon, as the place is called by foreigners), and has under his command a few hundred soldiers. We have tried, but in vain, to identify the Chinese names, as we find them on the maps of the Ta Tsing Hwui Tien, with those on captain Collinson's new Chart. The Chinese have, in that work, given more than thirty islands, which they call *Yu*, 嶼, but in this list they make no distinction between the larger and the smaller islands, nor between the islands, and mere rocks or shoals. The largest is called *Panghí*, 澎湖; and from it the group seems to have derived its name. Captain Collinson has given us the following memoranda, additional to what appeared

in the Register. "Panghú is 48 miles in circumference, and Fisher's or West island is 17. The want of trees, which the Chinese officers accounted for by the violence of the wind, and the absence of sheltered valleys, give the islands a barren appearance. The Barbadoes millet, however, is extensively cultivated and yields a very good crop; and between the rows of the millet the ground-nut is planted. In some spots, sheltered by walls, the sweet potatoe is raised and a few vegetables; but for the latter and for fruits the inhabitants depend principally upon Formosa, the intercourse with which, during the summer season, is very frequent. Pine-apples were bought at the rate of four and five for a mace, and vegetables were equally cheap. During the winter season, however, two months sometimes elapse without the arrival of a junk. Bullocks and poultry were abundant; the former are used both in the cultivation of the soil and the collection of the crop; for which latter purpose a rude cart is used. The population of the two larger islands was stated to be 5000, and that of the whole group 8000; the magistrate stated, that he had 2000 troops, including militia, and 16 war junks under his command."

We here subjoin a complete list of the Chinese names, as they are found in their statistical works, adding the sounds in the court dialect, also the literal meaning of the names. A few of these we can identify with those on the surveyer's chart.

Dangerous Rocks	險礁	Hien Tsiau,
Great Splendid	大烈	Tá Lieh,
Small Splendid	小烈	Siáu Lieh,
Happy Pearl	吉貝	Kih Pei,
Pearl	貝	Pei,
Vacant Shell	空殼	Kung Koh,
Crooked Pearl	灣貝	Wán Pei,
Great Aunt	姑婆	Kú Poh,
North White Sand	北白沙	Peh Peh Shá,
South White Sand	南白沙	Nán Peh Shá,
White Sand	白沙	Peh Shá
Centre Dome	中墩	Chung Tun,
Small Granary	小倉	Siáu Tsáng,
Great Granary	大倉	Tá Tsáng,

Small Passage Head	小門頭	Siáu Mun Táu,
Blue Post	藍笨	Lán Pan,
Saw Teeth	鋸齒	Tsang Kù Chí,
Dashing Lake	澎湖	Pang Hú,
West	西	Sí,
Turban	頭巾	Táu Kin,
Four Horns	四角	Sz' Kiok,
Water Basin	桶盤	Tung Pwán,
Sun	太陽	Yáng,
Flowers	花	Hwá,
Great	大	Tá,
Fragrant Furnace	香爐	Hiáng Lú,
Ship's Sails	船篷	Chuen Pung,
Hencoop	雞籠	Kí Lung,
Tiger's Well	虎井	Hú Tsing,
Horse Saddle	馬鞍	Má Ngán,
Iron Anvil	鐵砧	Tieh Chin,
Half Flats	半坪	Pwán Ping,
Eight Shades	八罩	Páh Chau,
Warrior	碇仔	Tsing tsí,
Eastern Felicity	東吉	Tung kih,
Western Felicity	西吉	Sí kih.

In writing these names, we commenced at the north and proceeded southward: this fact may in some degree indicate their position.]

THE Panghú, or Pescadore Archipelago consist of twenty-one inhabited islands, besides several rocks. They extend from latitude $23^{\circ} 13'$ to $23^{\circ} 48' N.$, and from $119^{\circ} 16'$ to $119^{\circ} 37' E.$ longitude. Their general appearance is flat, the summits of many of the islands being nearly level, and no part of the group 300 feet above the sea. The two largest islands are situated near the centre of the Archipelago, forming an extensive and excellent harbor between them. The western island of the two (Fisher's island*) is five miles from north to

* In a collection of voyages in Dutch published in 1726. Fisher's island is called D'Visser's island.

south, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from east to west. On its SW. extreme is a Light-house 225 feet above the sea.

To enter the harbor pass half a mile to the southward of the Light-house point, and then steer E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. for Macon, which is situated on the north side of an inlet on Panghú, and will be readily recognised by a citadel and line of embrasures. The large junks, waiting for a favorable wind to take them to Formosa, lay to the SW. of the town in 7 and 8 fms. water, with a black rock, which is midway between Fisher's island and Macon, bearing about NE. by N. In the Plover we ran into the inner harbor to the eastward of Macon, passing between it and Chimney point, and anchored with the latter bearing N. 54° W. distant six cables, which is also the width of the channel here. The junks belonging to the place lay close to the town, in a creek which runs back to the northward of the citadel. There is water sufficient for a square rigged vessel, but the harbor there is much confined by coral reefs.

Dangers to be avoided on entering the harbor. The only dangers, on entering the harbor by this passage, are a shoal with only nine feet upon it at low water, which lays NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the centre of Small Table island. Its SW. extreme, having 4 fms. water, bears N. 50° W. 1.1 mile from the south end of Small Table, and its NE. limit bears N. 55° W. from the north point of the same island. The western limit bears S. 65° W. from Dome island.

Dome Island lays N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Small Table island, and has a reef which is just awash at high water five cables to the westward of it. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cables from the SW. end of Panghú.

Flat Island. To the northward of Dome island is Flat island, which is two cables to the westward of the Chimney point, and is surrounded by reefs which extend a cable's length from high water mark. Shoal water extends northerly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cable from Chimney point, on which is the old Dutch fort.

The inner harbor runs back three miles to the eastward of the Chimney point: there are four coral patches in it, which are awash at low water spring tides and may always be detected from the mast-head in time to avoid them. The westernmost bears from the Chimney point S. 59° E. and from the Dome Hill (a remarkable elevation in the southern part of the harbor) N. 14° W. On the same bearing from the Chimney fort, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cables further to the eastward, is another patch, on which the Dome Hill bears S. And with the Dome Hill S. 5° W. and the Dutch fort N. 48° W. is another reef:—also with the fort bearing N. 49° W. and the Dome Hill S. 32° W. is a fourth shoal. They are all small in extent and steep to.

The Chimney or Dutch fort, above alluded to, is on the southwest point of Panghú, which in some places is barely a cables length broad, and so low that a vessel in this part of the harbor might be fired into from one outside.

Panghú extends 9.6 miles from north to south, and seven miles from E. to W., it is however separated into three portions by narrow channels, which have only two feet at low water, and are further blocked by stone wiers. The whole of the western face of the island is fronted by coral reefs. Water was obtained from wells; the three which we used yielded three tons daily. Bullocks and fish were reasonable and plentiful.

Shelter in the NE. monsoon in the Light-house Bays. Vessels in a northeast gale, seeking shelter will find smooth water between the Light-house and the SE. point of Fisher's island, where there are two sandy bays, in the northern of which is a fort or line of embrasures, and in the southern is a run of water except during the dry season.

Black rock.—The SE. point of Fisher's Island is a bold cliff 170 feet above the sea, N. 54° E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from which is the Black rock, part of which is always uncovered. Vessels passing to the north eastward of it must keep within four cables, as the coral patches extend in this direction from Panghú.

Fisher's Island.—The coast line of Fisher's Island trends north from the SE. point, forming several small bays, which are steep to within a cable of the beach, until you are $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of the SE. point, when the reefs extend nearly three cables. To avoid which the fall of the SE. point must not be brought to the southward of S. 14° W. after Macon citadel opens to the northward of the Black rock.

The Plover lay beyond this point in 3 fms., with the Black rock bearing S. 19° E. and the highest part of Centre island E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. In the bay abreast of her was a good stream of fresh water.

The harbor beyond this point is much choked with coral patches. There is a passage out to the northward between Fisher's island and Panghú for vessels of sixteen feet draught, to render it available however local knowledge is necessary.

Coral reefs extending from Panghú.—To avoid the coral reefs which extend from the shore of Panghú, do not stand futher over on that side than to bring the Black rocks SSW.

Shelter in the southerly monsoon to the northward of Fisher's Island.—Shelter from southerly winds will be found in the bay formed by the northern ends of Fisher's island and Panghú. The NE.

point of the former is a table bluff, with reefs which cover at high water extending two cables north, easterly from it.

Tortoise rock.—This rock, which is 2.1 miles from the NW. point of Fisher's, is nine feet above high water and is steep to. There is a shoal patch of two fms. bearing S. 10° W. 0.7 mile from it, when on it the NE. point of Fisher's island bears N. 36° W. On the western face of Fisher's island is a reef which breaks at low water seven cables from the shore, which bears N. 14° E. from the Light-house.

Northern part of the Archipelago.—The Archipelago, to the northward of Fisher's island and Panghú, does not afford any inducement for a vessel to enter it. The external dangers therefore will only be noticed.

Sand Island. N. 58° E. from the Tortoise rock is Sand island, which will be known by a hummock which rises on the low land in the centre of the island; off its SW. end is a rock and the reefs extend north westerly three cables from it. To the east of it half a mile is a flat black island, and to the north of it a cluster of stones, some of which are always above water.

Low Island. Low island bears E, NNE. from Sand island. A long sandy point forms its southern extreme. From the north point the shoal water extends three miles.

North Island. North island, which is nearly connected by reefs with Low Island, is one and a half mile from the north point of it, and has a house for the shelter of fishermen on it.

North Reef. The northern extremity of the reef uncovers at low water, and bears from N. 29° W. to N. 9° W. from North island distant 1.4 mile, from its west extreme which is steep to (for the lead gives no warning) Sand island bears S. 20° W. also from the west point of Low island rock extend towards the north reef. Sand island must not be brought to bear to the westward of S. by W. until the west point of Low bears to the eastward of E. by S. There is a shoal patch N. 19° W. from Sand island and west from north island, on which however we did not find less than five fms. Shelter from southerly winds will be found to the northward of these reefs and Low island.

Northeast Sand Island. From the northeast end of Low island, NE. Sand island bears SE. by S. five miles. It is a small islet with a sand patch on its south cliff and is surrounded with rocks, being nearly connected with the two islands to the south of it. The southern of which has a large village on it.

Organ Island. S. 16° E. three miles from NE. Sand island is

Organ island; there is a reef bearing N. 37° E. one mile from it; when upon it NE. Sand Island bears N. 34° W.

Ragged Island. Ragged island bears SE. by E. 1.2 mile from Organ island. The whole of the east coast of Panghú opposite to these five islands is shoal.

Round Island and Triple Island. The eastern extremity of Panghú is a low shelving point; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from which is Round island bearing from Ragged island S. 20° E. 3.6 miles, and S. 6° E. 1.3 mile from Ragged is Triple island. N. 59° W. from Tripple, and S. 45° W. from Round, is a reef which covers at half tide. And between Round and Organ islands are several over falls. The SE. point of Panghú bears S. 52° W. from Triple island. Between the two are two bays with fishing villages, either of which would afford tolerable shelter in the northerly monsoon.

Great Table Island. It is aptly named, the summit being a dead flat 200 feet above the sea; not far from the SW. end is a sudden fall nearly to the level of the sea, giving it at a short distance the appearance of two islands; it is not quite two miles in an E. by N. and W. by S. direction, and is seldom three cables in width. Towards the NE. end was a good run of water in the month of June. The two fathoms line extends two cables from its eastern extreme.

Small Table Island. Small Table lays a mile to the NE. of it; between the two there is from 12 to 19 fms. water, and the distance from Small Table to the south point of Panghú is 2.6 miles with from 2 to 32 fms. water.

Directions for avoiding the shoal off Small Table island have already been given.

West Island. From Great Table island West island bears S. 66° W. 10.5 miles, and from the light-house on the south end of Fisher's island S. 40° W. 12. It is two miles in circumference and uneven in appearance.

High Island. South of West island $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles is High island, which is dome shaped, 300 feet high and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in circumference. To the eastward of it one mile is a low flat island; between the two are several rocks, one of which rises to the height of 60 feet with a remarkable gap in it, and S. 51° E. 1.7 mile from the summit of High island is a rock nearly level with the water's edge.

South Island. South island is two miles from E. to W. and $\frac{1}{2}$ from N. to S.; the depth of water in its vicinity is 15 and 16 fathoms. On its SW. side is a reef of rocks extending six cables from the shore, within which is a small harbor for boats. On its eastern face

are bold cliffs. The western extreme is a long shelving point. The highest part of the island is 260 feet above the sea. From it High island bears NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. nine miles. Reef island NE. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. six miles. East island E. by N. twelve miles.

Reef Island. Reef islands are three in number, one of which is a remarkable pyramid. The other two are rather more than a mile each in circumference, and are connected at low water by a stony ledge. To the southward of them the reefs extend half a mile. South from the east end of the East island of the two is a pyramidal rock 80 feet above the sea. There is also a low flat rock nearly level with the water's edge. S. 33° W. 1.0 mile from the same place, and S. 45° E. from the east end, is a small peaked rock with a reef to the southward of it.

East Island. East island lays east of Reef island 8.2 miles. Between the two and distant from the latter 5.2 miles is a smaller island 1.6 mile in circumference, with a reef extending easterly, not quite a mile from its north point. East island is 2.4 miles in circumference and has a small islet five cables from its western shore.

Nine foot reef. The Nine foot reef bears N. 19° E. from the E. end of East island; when on it the Dome hill on Panghú bears N. 73° W. 10.7 miles. Triple island N. 29° W. 4.1 miles. The lead gives no warning, but if there is any tide the ripple will be sufficient to indicate its position.

Rover Group. The Rover Group is composed of two larger islands and several rocks. The western of the two is two miles from N. to S. and one from E. to W. The summit is near the eastern shore, and rises like a dome with a large pile upon it. SW. from it 2.6 miles is the end of a reef, which extends westerly from the south point of the island. Its extreme shows at all times of tide. There is also a rock under the highest part of the island, bearing S. 70° W. from it, two cables from the shore. The NW. point of the island is not steep to, and off the NE. point is a rock which will always show. There is a channel between it and the point.

The distance between the E. and W. islands is barely a cable wide, the former is a mile from N. to S. and 1.4 mile from E. to W. On its NW. face are two islets; in the bay to the southward of the southern a small vessel might take shelter in a northerly wind, taking the precaution not to stand too far in, as there is only six feet, two cables from the beach. On the west end of the island, which is a cliff, are three embrasures. Having passed between the two islands, in doing which the western island should be kept on board, a small

rock in the centre of the channel to the southward will be seen. Pass to the eastward of it; but the channel is narrow, and the only excuse for a stranger using it would be his being caught at anchor to the northward of the two islands in a breeze from the northward, and unable to fetch clear either to the eastward or westward.

The west point of the east island is remarkable from an isolated cliff 100 feet high, which forms the most striking feature in the group; seven cables to the westward of which is a ledge of rocks, part of which is always above water. The islands are sufficiently large to afford shelter in either monsoon. The general depth of water on the southern shore is 7 and 8 fathoms, and on the northern 13 and 14. From the highest part of the Rover Group, the Light-house bears N. by W. $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Reef islands bear S. 8° E. 3.3 miles from the same place. The general depth of water on the western side of the Archipelago is 30 and 35 fathoms; there are however some places in which there is as much as 60. To the eastward of the Group the depth is 40 fathoms, and the current is strong. The tides are much affected by the prevailing winds; so much so that during the month of August we sometimes experienced a tide of four knots per hour on the flood, running to the northward, whilst with the ebb the current slackened for two and three hours, but seldom ran with any velocity from the northward. On the whole a person navigating in this neighborhood may safely allow, that the effect of the current and tide together will set him, according to the prevailing monsoon, seventeen miles in one tide.

Astronomical Positions.

NAME.	SPOT.	LATITUDE.	LONGITUDE.
Observatory <	Second point on north side inner harbor	23° 32:9 N.	119° 30:2 E.
Dome Hill	Summit	23 31:7	119 30:5
Light-house		23 33:6	119 24:7
South Island	Centre	23 13:5	119 22:4
High Island	Highest Part	23 20:	119 16:2
East Island	South Point	23 16:3	119 36:6
West Island	Highest Part	23 24:7	119 16:5
Nine foot reef		23 28:6	119 41:5
Triple Island	Highest Part	23 32:1	119 39:5
N. E. Sand Island	Do.	23 40:2	119 36:2
Tortoise Rock		23 40:9	119 27:
North Reef		23 47:7	119 32:1
North Island	Highest Part	23 46:3	119 32:3

ART. II. *Sailing directions for the coast of China; from the Cape of Good Hope to Amoy. By capt. Richard Collinson, C. B. From the Hongkong Register, and revised by capt. Collinson.*

CAPE of Good Hope. The Cape of Good is in latitude $23^{\circ} 14'$ N. and longitude $116^{\circ} 47'$ E., forming the western extremity of the bay of Namoh: it is 480 feet above the level of the sea—the highest part having the appearance of a dome. The eastern face of it is steep to, and in the bay to the north of it is a green islet, with a patch of rocks between it and the Cape. From it the West Point of Namoh bears NE. by N. $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the SW. part of the Lamock islands S. 85° E. $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Cone Islet. North from the Cape $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is Cone islet, which is distant from the mainland five cables; and S. by E. four cables from Cone islet is a square rock, having a reef, which shows at low water two cables to the westward of it. Rocks extend from the points on the main opposite to these two islets, and in the channel there is three fathoms at low water.

Sugar Loaf. From Cone islet the coast trends NW. by N. three miles to Sugar Loaf island—from the NE. point of which there is a reef extending one cable.

River Han. From the Sugar Loaf the coast trends westward, being the entrance to the River Han which has $2\frac{1}{2}$ fms. over the Bar at low water.

Intending to enter it, steer so as to pass two cables to the east of Double island (which bears NW. by N. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from Sugar Loaf); having passed it, the course is west for the town of Shantau, which is upon the north bank of the river and four miles from Double island: half a mile to the SE. of the town, there is a depth of 8 fms. and at low water, the water is fresh in the rainy season.* The channel between Double islet and the main to the northward is five cables wide, the mud extending six cables from that shore which is low.

St. Joachim's Bank. St. Joachim's bank is an extension of this flat southeasterly. The southern edge in two fms. bears east from Double island two miles, and it turns to the northward when the Pagoda bears N. 27° E. A good guide, to steer clear of it in a

* Shantau is the sea port of Chinhai hien, from which it is distant about 2 miles. The country in this vicinity is very highly cultivated. Tobacco and the sugar cane were growing very luxuriently.

vessel of 14 feet draught, is to keep Brig island open of the east end of Fort island.

Pagoda. The Pagoda bears N. 8° E. $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Cape of Good Hope. The land in its neighborhood is so low that when first made, it appears like an island.

Fort Island lies NE. by E. two miles from the Pagoda. The fort is on the table land at its west extreme.

Knolls at the western entrance to Namoh. S. 68° E. from the Pagoda $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and with the west point of Namoh in line with Breaker island bearing N. 36° E., there was formerly a shoal with only eleven feet at low water; at present, August 1844, there are several knolls, none of which however have less than 13 feet.

The following are their bearings. The west point of Namoh in line with Breaker island is the mark for three. The western upon that line bears from the Pagoda S. 56° E., and has a depth of 13 feet at low water. Another bears S. 66° E. from the Pagoda, with 17 feet. A third bears east from the Pagoda, with 18 feet. And with the Pagoda bearing N. 79° W. and the west point of Namoh N. 21° E., there is a patch with 18 feet. Also with the Pagoda bearing west and the west point of Namoh N. 23° W., is a knoll which has only 14 feet: all these are sand, and will probably be found to shift in consequence of the freshes from the mouths of the River Han.

Brig island. Brig island (so called from a rock at its southern extremity which appears like a brig when seen in an east or west direction) lays NE. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 4 miles from Fort island, the depth of water varying from 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fms. between the two, the most water being towards the former.

Baylis' Bay. Baylis' Bay is the first bay on the north side of Namoh to the eastward of the west point, and has a Chinese fort on the ridge to the westward of it and an outwork on the beach.

There are three knolls off the bay, bearing from the upper fort as follows:—1st. N. 78° W. rather less than a cable from the fort point, having only five feet over it. 2d. N. 43° W. one cable from the point and nine feet upon it at low water. 3d. N. 36° W. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cables from the same point; when upon this, Brig island summit bears N. 40° W. and Fort island summit S. 75° W. It has eleven feet at low water.

During the northern monsoon the opium vessels anchor off this bay, remaining here from October to May. In the other monsoon they lay $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further to the east, as the swell setting round the point renders this anchorage inconvenient.

From Baylis' Bay a bank commences which extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the NW. coast of Namoh; the greatest distance from the shore is four cables, which is opposite to Stewart's house, off which is the summer anchorage: the lead gives no warning, and there is only nine feet on the edge of the bank.

The tide at springs runs at the rate of four knots, the ebb coming from the eastward. It is high water on full and change days, at 11 o'clock, rise seven feet.

These two anchorages must be considered more as safe Roadsteads than harbors, as from the velocity of the tide and the fetch from the sea, boats laden would frequently have much difficulty in passing to and fro. Water may be procured with great facility, and there was no difficulty in obtaining fresh provisions.

Folkstone Rock.—The Folkstone Rock has only five feet upon it at low water. The bearings from it are; the Brig rock in line with the NW. head of Fort island S. 62° W.; Coffin's island, the largest of a cluster of islets three miles north of Brig island, N. 44° W.; and the flag staff of Steward's house is in line with a white washed rock at the back of it bearing S. 11° E.

The leading mark, Brig Rock, in line with Fort island, will keep a vessel clear of the shoal, which extends nearly all the way from Brig island to Breaker. The latter bears from the former N. 63° E. 4.8 miles and is a peaked rock, with several others about it, which must not be approached nearer than two cables upon their western side. Opposite to Breaker, the coast line of Namoh trends the SE. forming a deep indentation, which is shoal with two islets and several rocks in it. The land at the bottom of the bay is low, and it is only one mile across to the southern side of the island.

Shoal east of Breaker. To the eastward of Breaker the southern edge of the shoal, from the north shore in three fathoms, bears east three miles from it.

Pagoda Bay. The Pagoda bay is seven miles to eastward of Breaker; there is a walled town at the bottom of the bay, which is the residence of the magistrate of the district.

Vessels drawing less than three fms. may bring the Pagoda to bear E. by N., but during the northerly monsoon, Challum bay will be found a more eligible anchorage, as with a northeasterly breeze there is a considerable swell into the former, and from Challum bay you are able to avail yourself of the land wind, which usually draws to the northward in the morning.

Challum bay. To enter it, pass within a mile to the westward

of Middle islet which is a barren rock, bearing N. 60° E. 5.3 miles from Breaker, or do not shut Back Bay island in with Entrance island, which will prevent your standing into less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ fms. upon the western shore.

Entrance Island bears NW. 2.4 miles from Middle islet. The anchorage is between the two, in from 3 to 6 fms. The bay north of Entrance island is shoal and there is a reef extending three cables from the SW. point of Challum island, the latter lays north $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Middle islet.

Should you pass to the eastward of Middle islet it must be within five cables, as there is an eleven feet patch between it and the Fort Head, bearing from the former N. 48° E.

Under Fort Head is a rock nearly level with the water's edge at high water, and also one in the bay between it and Point Difficult, otherwise the coast line here is steep to.

Point Difficult. Point Difficult has a square fort upon the highest part of the hills over it, and an islet to the eastward of it.

Ternate Rock. The Ternate Rock with one foot upon it lays N. 78° E. 1.3 mile from the summit of this islet; on which bearing it is in line with the third and last sandy hill on the northern part of the range extending from Fort Head. The Pagoda island in line with Namoh High Peak will place you to the eastward of it.

The North point of Namoh has a double peak over it, and forms the eastern boundary of the Pagoda bay: rocks extend from its NE. face three cables. The land then trends immediately to the southward.

South coast of Namoh. The southern coast of Namoh runs from the west point nearly due east five miles, where there is a small bay with a Pagoda upon its eastern point. This portion of the island corresponds with the bay opposite to Breaker on the northern shore.

South Bay. South bay lays four miles to the eastward of the Pagoda bay, and will afford good shelter in the NE. monsoon. Rocks extend $1\frac{3}{4}$ cable southerly from the point.

Vessels of 18 feet draught may run into this bay until the end of the point bears SE.

Crab Islet. Five and a half cables to the SE. of the point, is a low flat islet, called Crab islet by the Chinese. The channel between it and Namoh has foul ground. One and three tenths of a mile to the eastward of South bay point is a bold bluff, with three tall chimneys on it, which is the southern extremity of the island.

Lamock Islands. The Lamock islands are four in number, and two patches of rocks extending in a NE. and SW. direction $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The southwestern part of the group is two square rocks, about the size of boats with several detached reefs between them. The White rock lays NE. 1.4 mile from them, and is sufficiently large to afford shelter to the fishing boats. Between the White rock and the High Lamock the distance is three miles, affording a safe channel, the depth of water varying from eight to fourteen fms. High Lamock island is 250 feet above the sea, and thickly covered with brushwood. The channel between it and the next island is 1.3 mile; between the two is a rock, with a reef, which shows at low water, extending southerly from it.

The three northern islets lay close together; the northern one is without vegetation, and has a pyramid upon it. The course from the southern end of the Lamock to the west point of Namoh is NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from the NE. end of them the east point of Namoh bears NW. $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From the same point the southeastern Brother bears N. 56° E. $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Jokakko point N. 21° E. $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Between the Lamock islands and Namoh are four islets, the northern of which is the highest, and from its appearance is called Dome islet.

The two southern islets lay nearly E. and W. of each other. The southeastern, or Reef islet, has a reef of rocks extending southerly one mile from it, from the south end of which the Southwest islet bears N. $51^{\circ} 30'$ W.

The western islet is lower than the others and flat.; its SW. extreme, open of the west end of Southwest islet, is a good mark for avoiding the above reef.

Sinta is a rock with two feet water on it, bearing S. 38° E. 4.4 miles from Dome islet. When on it the SW. extreme of Reef islet is in line with the centre of west or low islet, bearing N. $67^{\circ} 30'$ W. SW. islet summit bears N. 72° W.; east point of Namoh N. $10^{\circ} 30'$ W.; southern rock of the Lamocks S. 28° E.; north end of the Lamocks East; and the highest point of the Lamocks is S. 71° E.

Yingkonta is another rock, awash at low water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north of Sinta. When upon it, the northern end of Crab islet, on the south face of Namoh, is in line with the SW. point of Namoh, bearing N. 77° W.; Dome island bears S. $74^{\circ} 30'$ W.; Reef island S. $51^{\circ} 30'$ W.; High Lamock S. 37° E.; and east end of Namoh N. 29° W. The north point of Namoh, seen clear of the eastern point, leads you north of it.

Reef between Dome Island and Namoh. There is also a patch of rocks which show at half tide, between Dome island and Namoh, bearing from the former from N. 12° to N. 27° E. one mile. The chimney Bluff on Namoh bears N. 33° W. from them. They are rather more than a mile from the Namoh shore. Mr. Anderson, master of the *sir Edward Ryan*, also informed me of a reef which he saw when in command of the *Times* schooner, to the NE. of the Lamocks, which he described as being just awash, the bearing placed it with all the Lamocks in one and three miles from the northern rock. We however could not find it.

Chelsieu. Chelsieu is a cluster of four rocks, which are always above water, bearing east from the north point of Namoh seven miles.

Dioyu. From them N. 35° W. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is Dioyu, a reef which is just awash at high water. The Pagoda, in Pagoda bay, in line with the Saddle Peak which overlooks the western side of Pagoda bay in Namoh, bearing S. 63° W. will lead you to the northward of it, should high tides and smooth water prevent its being seen.

Tides at the eastern extremity of Namoh. The flood tide enters at the eastern as well as at the western end of Namoh, but the tides in the neighborhood of Pagoda bay are not so strong as they are at the western extremity of the island.

General description of Namoh. Namoh is 12 miles from E. to W. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north to south at its eastern extremity, which is its broadest part. Notwithstanding its barrenness it is exceedingly populous, the occupation of fishing affording a livelihood to the greater portion of the inhabitants. The peaks, of which there are three; rise to the height of 1700 and 1900 feet above the sea, forming the most prominent landmarks in the neighborhood.

Six and a half miles ENE. of Point Difficult is a shallow bay, with a Pagoda on an island within it: the boundary of the Canton and Fukkien provinces passes through this bay.

Chauan Bay. The West Point of Chauan Bay (which is the eastern point of the bay mentioned above) has a small islet off its south extreme. This bay may be useful during the SE. monsoon, but in the NE. vessels should endeavor to reach Owick bay, which is seven miles further to the eastward, as the other runs far enough back to the NE. to allow an awkward sea to arise. At the entrance is a middle ground with $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 fms., the south end of which bears N. 80° W. from east Chauan point; the west end S. 11° E. from Pagoda Bay, and the east end S. 21° E. from the same.

Three cables from the SW. point of square islet (the southern-

most islet in the bay) is a reef awash at low water. When upon it the east point of Chauan bay bears S. 60° E. and the west end of Square island N. 33° E. The shoal water also extends 1.1 mile from the NW. side of the bay, which will be detected by the discolored water. Anchorage in six fms. will be found with the centre of Square island bearing SE. and further up the bay in three fms. with the South end of High island in line with the east point of the bay. Between High and Square islands and the east point of Chauan bay the channels are too narrow for square rigged vessels.

Owick Bay. Owick or Psyche bay lays three miles to the east of East Chauan point. It is protected by a narrow isthmus with two rocks off its south extreme, the end of which may be brought to bear SE. where a vessel will have smooth water in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fms. Immediately to the east of Owick bay is a remarkable sand hill, which will point out its position.

Jokakko Peak. Jokakko Peak is the highest part of the land at the back of Owick bay, and is conical shaped. Bell island lays three miles to the east of Owick bay point, and is perforated at its south end, which will be seen on a SE. or NW. bearing. There is a smaller islet between it and Jokakko Point, making the channel five cables wide, in the centre of which there is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ fms.; from Bell island, the southeast Brother bears S. $82^{\circ} 30'$ E. $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

On Jokakko point is an isolated hill N. by E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Bell island, off it are two islands, Cliff island bearing SE. by E. one mile and Square Head N. 76° E. 1.7 mile. The channel between them and the Point is safe.

Cone Peak. N. 30° E. from Jokakko point is Cone Peak, with a peaked rock off its eastern point. The land between the two is a sandy plain, very little above high water level, the distance across which to the bottom of Challum bay is only $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

Brothers. The southeastern Brother is the larger of the two, and has a reef extending northwesterly from it. The islets are $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart, bearing SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from each other; the northwestern has a remarkable square top.

Tongsan Harbor. Tongsan Harbor is one of the best upon the coast of China, and will be easily recognised by a remarkable peak "Fall Peak," making something like a saddle, but with a deeper indentation; and upon the island at the entrance is a pagoda, which bears from the SE. Brother N. 55° W. $14\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

There is a mud bank outside, having for its least water $3\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms, bearing from the pagoda S. 40° E. and from Fall Peak S. 35° W. By

keeping the Sisters, two islets in the northern portion of the bay, open of the east end of Middle islets (the group immediately north of Pagoda island or *Tung-shán Ying*, 銅山營,) you will be to the eastward of the bank.

Pagoda island and the eastern shore of the harbor are steep to, until you open the low isthmus which connects old Thunder Head with Fall Peak, when the eastern shore becomes shoal; and the larger Sister must not be brought to the westward of N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

There are also some rocks extending a cable and a half from the south point of Middle islet, and a mud bank extending northerly $1\frac{1}{2}$ cable from its east point.

The Plover's first anchorage was in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, with Fall Peak bearing N. 73° E., and the larger Sister N. 19° W. under a long sandy point and opposite to a creek. Afterwards for the convenience of watering, which was readily obtained and that during the dry season, she was moved under old Thunder Head; the Fall Peak bearing N. 44° E. and the east head of Middle island N. 52° W. "Old Thunder Head," by the Chinese, is called *Káu-l-táu shān*, 高麗頭山, High-fair-head hill.

Junks anchoring for the tide bring up between the pagoda and Middle islands. In passing to this anchorage care must be taken to avoid some rocks extending southeasterly, two cables from the E. point of the northern part of Pagoda island; and the best berth will be found in 12 fathoms, when the Sisters are seen through the western opening of the Middle islands. You must not close the Middle islands nearer than two cables, as there is a mud bank extending from them southerly. This anchorage is confined, but will be found convenient for a disabled or an unhandy vessel in case the ebb tide should prevent her reaching the other anchorage; and in the former case she would be nearer to the town of Tungyung, where spars are to be obtained.

The latter is situated upon a peninsular opposite to the Pagoda island, this channel is not a good one to enter by, as rocks extend from both shores narrowing the channel to three cables.

It is high water at 11.30; rise and fall 12 feet. The bay runs back N.NW. 11 miles from Middle island, where I think there is a river's mouth, the boat having three fms. water at the farthest point reached in the channel, but that was very narrow. Also due west from Fall Peak there is a boat channel leading into Challum bay. The northwestern portion of the bay is bounded by a range of rugged mountains called Greene's Range, or *Niū shān*, 牛山. In proceeding to the eastward, the coast on the eastern side of old

Thunder Head must not be approached within a cable, as there are three rocks which show at low water along it.

Rees' Rock. Rees' rock bears S. 65° E. from Fall Peak, distant 1.7 mile; at spring tides it is covered at high water; when upon it, the Chimneys (or, as the Chinese call them, *Má-tsu kung*, 媽祖宮, Mátú's palace,) on the island which forms Rees' Pass bear N. 32° E. the summit of the eastern islet of that group (SE. islet) N. 81° E. There is a rock east of it one cable which only breaks at low water spring tides. The channel between Rees' rock and the main is used by the junks, but it is narrow and the ground is foul.

Rees' Pass. In Rees' pass there is a shoal with $2\frac{1}{4}$ fms. on it at low water, three cables from the shore of Chimney island, bearing from the Chimneys S. 78° W. The Plover rode out a very heavy gale of wind ranging from NE. to E. by N. being anchored in six fms. two cables from the Black rock at the southern end of the sandy bay under the Chimneys; but I do not think that a vessel will gain anything by going through the pass, as immediately on clearing the North end of Chimney island, you are exposed to the same sea that you would experience to the eastward of the group. Anchorage also will be found under SE. island in five and six fms. with the south point bearing east.

Wreck Island. Wreck island lays six cables to the NE. of SE. island; off its eastern end are several rugged rocks, on the outer of which the *Simplicia* went to pieces on the 8th October, 1844, having struck upon a reef which shows at low water, and lays one cable NE. of the same rock. In this neighborhood the sea rises very rapidly after the commencement of a breeze, and overtops, leading a seaman to suppose that there must be some change in the soundings.

Dansborgs Island. Dansborgs island lays two miles to the NE. of Wreck island. It has three peaks which are nearly the same height and is of an oblong shape, being six cables in a NE. and SW. direction, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in width. To the W.NW. of it at the distance of a mile and one mile and four tenths are two smaller islets.

Ching reef.—The Ching reef bears from the western of the two N. 19° W. 1.4 mile. It shows at half ebb, and when upon it the following are the bearings:—NE. Head of Dansborgs island S. 51° E. The chimneys upon Chimney isld. S. 49° W. The Awota rock S. 72° W. Black Head, Hótau shan N. $10\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. It is of some extent, the northeastern rocks which break only at low water being two cables from the highest part of the reef. The Awota Rock is called by the Chinese *Shih-yá-mú sz*, 石鴨母士.

The Goo reef which shows at the last quarter ebb, bears S. 69° W. from it. The bearings upon it are—the chimneys upon Chimney isld. S. 41° W.; Awota rock S. 81° W.; Summit of Wreck island S. 35° E. Western islet off Dansborgs island S. 82° E. The Awota rock mentioned above lays close to the main, to the NW. of Rees' Pass bearing N. 53° W. from Chimney island.

Hútau shán Head, lays six miles north of Dansborgs island. It is composed of five separate hills. The southern of which "Black Head" is the most remarkable. Vessels might ride out a strong breeze under it in four fms. at the distance of two cables from the shore, particularly if the wind holds to the northward; should however a gale come on, or the wind draw to the eastward, the sooner this anchorage is quitted the better.

Under which circumstances, refuge may be had by running through Rees' Pass, and anchoring close under Chimney island, or in Tungshan harbor.

On the northern of the Five hills is a walled town. *Hútau shán* river has deep water when inside, but it is not available for navigation without buoys, as the channels are narrow and intricate; a spit extends three miles southerly from *Hú-tau shán*, 虎頭山, some parts of which are dry at low water, the eastern extreme of it bears S. 65° W. from Black head.

Hútaushán to Red Bay.—The coast line from *Hútau shán* to Red Bay lays NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., the distance being $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and with the exception of one hill and two hillocks is a sandy plain. To the eastward six cables from *Hú-tau shán*, point are some rocks, a portion of which are always uncovered.

Spire. To the NE. of the point is a rock with a remarkable square column on it "Spire" and a low flat rock to the westward. N. by E. one mile from Spire is cleft rock, which must not be approached within three cables, as reefs lay off it to the east and northeast.

Nob Rock. Nob rock bears from Black Head east, and from the east head of Red Bay S. 15° W. being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the nearest shore; it is steep to.

Red Bay. In working up to Red Bay from the southward, care must be taken to avoid a reef, laying six cables N. by E. from the low hill on the shore, three miles to the southward of the anchorage. When upon the reef, the eastern Black rock bears N. 53° E. By tacking when the Black rocks are in one with the point beyond them, you will be one third of a mile to the eastward. Red bay is called by the Chinese *Tsiáng-kün Tsau*, 將軍礁.

Red bay will be readily known by the two Black rocks off the point, as well as by the low Red sand hills at the back of it. A reef extends northwesterly from the southern of the two rocks, leaving a passage only for small boats between it and the main at low water S. 55° E. seven cables from the southern Black rock is a reef which is covered at high water. The anchorage lays between the two and the reef has three fms. close to it. The water shoals gradually on going in, after having passed the rocks. It will be found a very good roadstead in the northern monsoon. There is a village and a creek in the bottom of the bay.

Red Bay to Chinhái 鎮海 Bay. From Red bay to Chinhái bay the distance is 17 miles, the coast trending NE. by N. It is steep to, with the exception of the NE. point of Red bay, and of some reefs and a sand spit which lay west from Lamtia, and to the southward of a low hill with a house on its summit, where there is a bay in which the water runs a long way back, but it is shallow. From Red bay, Chapel island bears E.NE. $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Lamtia NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The west point of Amoy bay is three miles NE. by E. from Chinhái point, between the two, and five cables from the shore, is a rock awash at high water; and four cables north of the point is a reef, which shews at low water.

The island of Wúsiúshan bears N. 17° E. four miles from the point, nearly mid way between the two is a rock which is covered at high water. From it the High pagoda bears N. 62° W., the tides in its vicinity are strong, therefore give it a wide birth.

The distance between Wúsiú and Woan (the islet west of it) is five cables, forming a secure but somewhat confined anchorage, which is now much resorted to. The best passage is to the north of the former, and between it and Chinseao. The water is shoal off the northwest point of Wúsiú,—the lead will however give you warning. There are usually a number of fishing stakes which obstruct the southern passage, and it should not be used except with a commanding breeze and at slack tide. The centre and eastern channels should be preferred to the western.

In navigating this portion of the coast during the northeasterly monsoon, the breeze will be found to hang to the northward from 2 to 10 A. M., and in the eastern quarter the remaining period. And deeply laden vessels will find it more advantageous to seek shelter in one of the harbors or roadsteads above mentioned during a strong northeasterly wind, than to keep the sea, as ground can seldom be gained, in consequence of the perpendicularity of the seas.

Hú-i Tau, 圍頭 Bay. Owing to the uncertain set of the currents in the Formosa channel, several vessels have mistaken this bay for the harbor of Amoy. The following remarks will point out the difference in the approach.

The entrance to Hú-i Tau and Amoy compared.—Dodd's island called by the Chinese Pakting, is in lat. $24^{\circ} 26'.6$ N., and long. $118^{\circ} 29'.4$ E., and may be known from Chapel island by a reef on which the sea always breaks, three cables to the N.NE. of it; the former also is uneven gradually sloping to the eastward. Chapel island rises suddenly, and there is a difficulty in saying which is the highest part of it; it is eight miles from the nearest land, Dodd's island being only three.

The entrance to Amoy, viz: from Chapel island to the south point of Quemoy, is 11 miles, but from Dodd's island to Hú-i Tau point is only five miles. The rocks off the south point of Quemoy are peaked, the reef off Hú-i Tau point is flat.

There are two Pagodas on Quemoy point which extends NW. by N. and SE. by S. On Hú-i Tau point is a small obelisk, and the land turns suddenly to the north.

Hú-i Tau bay will afford very good shelter in the NE. monsoon, as the point may be brought to bear SE. by E. in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms and vessels drawing less than three fms., may bring it to bear S.SE.

Reef off Dodd's Island. There is a rocky ledge from E. by N. to E.NE. 1.2 mile from Dodd's island; on it are two patches, one of which breaks, and the other has only one fathom at low water. The eastern extreme of the land, seen to the northward, bears N. 43° E. from its eastern edge. North of Dodd's island one mile and on the same bearing 0.7 of a mile, are two rocks with only three feet at low water; and N. 60° W. five cables is a reef which will show at half tide.

* *Hú-i Tau point.* Hú-i Tau point is low, about 80 feet above the sea, on the hills north of it, is a small fort, and a remarkable nob at the north head of the bay as you enter. The reefs extend S. 40° E. three cables from the point, also from the first point inside, they extend westerly two cables. There is a Sunken rock with 20 feet water upon it, bearing S. 56° E. from the Obelisk 1.3 mile, and N. 48° E. from Dodd's island.

Oyster Island and Rock. Oyster island is a low flat rock N. 47° W. two miles from the point; vessels running in for shelter will

* Sailing Directions by captain Kellett, for Amoy &c., were published in the Repository for May 1843. See p. 401, &c.

find smooth water between them, taking care to avoid the Oyster rock, which shows at low water spring tides, and bears from the island S. 2° E. $9\frac{1}{2}$ cables; when on it the Obelisk on the point bears E. 27° S.; the fort N. 67° E.; and the summit of a flat island is in line with the left slope of a conical hill in the bottom of the bay, bearing N. 70° W.

Thalia Bank. The east end of the Thalia bank bears W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 2.1 miles from the point, and N. 16° E. from Dodd's island; it extends nearly to the White rocks in the centre of the bay, the east end having one and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a fm. on it; its western end dries. The NE. part of it is steep to, the lead giving no warning.

Anchorage west of Oyster Island. There is anchorage also to the westward of Oyster island in five fms., but it must not be brought to bear to the southward of east, as there is a rocky ledge with only one fathom on it seven cables from the island.

Anchorage off Flat Island. Vessels requiring shelter in a southerly breeze may run up and anchor to the NE. of Flat island at the distance of half a mile, it bears W. by N. $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Oyster island. The northern edge of the Thalia bank bears S. 69° E. from Flat island. Do not bring it therefore to the westward of N. 69° W., and keep Oyster island open to the northward of the fort, to avoid the shoals on the northern shore of the bay.

Channel between the Thalia Bank and Quemoy. There is a channel between the Thalia bank and Quemoy, but the ground is foul with several reefs, and should not be attempted without the chart or some previous knowledge. A leading course to clear the south end of the bank, is the Chimneys on the north point of Quemoy bearing W. by N. until the White rocks bears N.NE., when a course must be steered to pass half a mile from the points of the bays on the Quemoy shore. In the west end of Hú-í Tau bay are two remarkable sharp peaks, which from good leading marks from the sea. The eastern is 1390 feet high, and is in latitude $24^{\circ} 40' 5''$ N. and longitude $118^{\circ} 22' 5''$ E.

Fresh Water. Fresh water can be obtained under the fort at the point. The ten miles of coast line between Hú-í Tau and Chimmo bay is low, the sand hills being about 300 feet high. There are two walled towns between the two, the southern of which has a small pagoda near it. None of the small sandy bays afford shelter, the boats being all hauled up on the beach; six miles from Hú-í Tau point, and three from Pagoda island, is a peak with three chimneys on it.

Chimmo Bay. Chimmo Bay will be easily recognized by the *Kh-sau tãh*, 嫗姑塔, or Chimmo pagoda, which is 760 feet above the sea, and is in latitude $24^{\circ} 43' N.$, and longitude $118^{\circ} 33' 6. E.$ It is 1.8 mile from the beach at the north head of the bay.

South and Pagoda Island. On the southern side of the bay are two islets, South island and Pagoda island. The channels between which, and between Pagoda island, and the south point of the bay are full of rocks.

Reef. N. $4^{\circ} W.$ from South island, 6 and 7 cables, are two rocks, which show at low water spring tides. When on them the east end of Pagoda island is in line with a flat reef outside the south end of the bay. To pass to the northward of them, keep a large tree half a mile from the beach in the northwest part of the bay, open to the left of the north fall of a remarkable Shoulder peak, which it will be bearing N. $45^{\circ} W.$ and also when Point island is in line with the east end of the first point beyond it, you will then be to the westward of them. From the reef to Point island is 1.2 mile; the latter is steep to, but there is a reef which covers at half tide W. $9^{\circ} S.$ three cables from it. The water shoals gradually, and vessels drawing 15 feet or more must not bring the Point island to the southward of E. $9^{\circ} S.$ This bay at the best is but a roadstead, and a dangerous one in the southerly monsoon. The walled town Englang, *Yung-ning*, 永寧, is at the northern side of the bay, and Chimmo on the southern, with large villages along its shores, the inhabitants of which do not bear a good character. There is a large fleet of fishing boats belonging to this bay, whose nets will be fallen in with six miles from the shore, all the way from Hú-í Tau to Chinchew.

Coast line towards Chinchew, or Tsiuenchau fú, 泉州府, the department of Tsiuenchau, or Chinchew.—The coast toward Chinchew bay trends northeasterly the distance from Point island to Chinchew point being eight miles. Several sandy bays occur which afford shelter to junks, but being shoal will only be of service to vessels of their draught. From Chenchí or *Tsiángchí*, 祥芝, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile is a small islet in a bay, with a building like a bell on it. Chenchí point is about 400 feet above the sea, and forms the south end of Chinchew bay. Sunken rocks extend from it two cables to the eastward; it is in latitude $24^{\circ} 45' N.$ and longitude $118^{\circ} 44' 7. E.$ The course hence into Chinchew bay is north until Cho-ho (Jih-hú, 日湖) pagoda is shut in with Siau-toi, when it may be steered for.

Directions. The following directions will take you over the bar into the anchorage south of the Boot sand, and the position and description of the dangers will follow: being half a mile to the southward of Passage island, steer for the south end of Ta-toi (or *Ta-tsúi*, 大隊, Great Army) which will be known by its being the highest island in the neighborhood. When you are within three cables of it, edge away to the southward, passing to the eastward of Siáu-toi (or *Siáu-tsúi*, 小隊, Small Army) (a low barren islet) at a cable length. Haul to the westward round it keeping at the same distance from high water mark. When Siáu-toi west summit is in line with Ta-toi summit, you are in the narrowest part of the channel, which here is barely a cable wide at low water. Having passed Siáu-toi a W.N.W. course will take you up to the anchorage above Pisai in mid channel. By keeping this islet to the westward of N. 73° W., the rock off Cho-ho pagoda will be avoided; and by not bringing Siáu-toi to the southward of S. 62° E. the knee and toe of the Boot will be avoided. The outline of this bank is however generally visible. The anchorage is north of Pisai 1½ or 2 miles where the channel is three cables wide.

Rocks off Passage Island. There are three rocks to the eastward of Passage island, which cover at high water. The southeast of the three bears E. 8° S. ½ mile from the island. There is also a ledge extending from its southwest point 1½ cable; N. 40° E. from Passage island are two White rocks, always partly uncovered; the channel between the two is unsafe. To the northward of the White rocks is *Tah-kuh*, 懶窟, an island at high water, with a large town upon it; there is a sunken rock between them, bearing from the highest part of the northern White rock N. 17° E., and is distant five cables from it; the summit of Ta-toi bears from it S. 71° W.

Anchorage north of the Boot Sand. Vessels intending to anchor to the northward of the Boot sand, must steer to pass north of Ta-toi, which is distant three miles from Passage island, and if drawing less than three fathoms may run up until Cho-ho pagoda bears south, when you will be about 1½ mile from the usual anchorage to the southward of the Boot. The north edge of the Boot will be avoided by keeping the White rocks mentioned above, to the southward of east. With Ta-toi summit bearing S. 17° E. there is a half tide rock on the north side 1½ cable from the shore. There is good anchorage in 3½ and four fathoms, with Ta-toi bearing southeast by south. The Boot may be crossed by a vessel of light draught at high water, but

it should be sounded first, as the sands shift. A vessel drawing 11 feet is reported to have struck on a bank $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile easterly from Siáu-toi, but not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms was found on it in March 1844. The southerly monsoon may however cause the sands to accumulate. Cho-ho pagoda open to the north of Siáu-toi will place you in three fathoms on its north edge, and the south end bears S. 80° E. from Siáu-toi.

Lynx Rock. The Lynx rock with only six feet upon it at low water lays S. 77° E. not quite five cables from the highest part of Siáu-toi; when on it Ta-toi summit bears N. 14° W., and Passage island N. 62° E.

Saheen Rock. S. 11° E. two cables east from it is the Saheen rock, which shows at low water spring tides; when upon it Cho-ho pagoda bears N. 87° W., and Ta-toi summit N. 14° W. The bottom between it and the rocks which lay S.S.W. from Siáu-toi is rocky and uneven, and in some places there is only six feet, but a channel through it is used by the vessels coming out of Chinchew, when the wind is too far to the eastward to permit them to fetch through between Siáu-toi and the Lynx rock, by keeping the highest part of the rocks S.S.W. from Siáu-toi in line with Cho-ho pagoda.

Mid Channel Reef. The Mid Channel reef south of Siáu-toi is a cable's length from the SW. point of that island; it is two cables in circumference, and three rocks show at low water spring tides. The channel between it and the rocks south of it is rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ cable wide; when on the reef the west summit of Siáu-toi is in line with the highest part of Ta-toi. Rocks extend $\frac{1}{2}$ cable from Siáu-toi on its south, southwest and eastern sides.

Cho-ho Reef. A sand spit extends easterly from Cho-ho pagoda 1.2 mile, and the reef off it bears N. 52° E. 0.6 of a mile from the pagoda, and from the summit of Pisai S. 73° E.

Ota Rock. The Ota rock, which is also covered at high water, lays east from Pisai five cables, Cho-ho pagoda bearing from it S. 40° E.

Tsiuen-chau fú. The entrance of the Chinchew river bears N. 65° W. five miles from Pisai. The channels are shoal and intricate, the large junks being obliged to wait for high water; near the mouth, on the left bank is a circular fort, called *Fah-shih*, 法石. The city is on the north bank of the river four or five miles above the fort.

Pyramid Point or *Tátsih*, 大岑, the northeastern horn of the bay, is in lat. $24^{\circ} 52' .2$ N., and long. $118^{\circ} 53'$ E. Passage island

bearing from it S. 73° W. 8.7 miles. Vessels requiring shelter during the NE. monsoon, will find it in the first bay west of the Pyramid, taking care to avoid a sunken rock one cable's length south of the first point to the eastward of the walled city of *Tsungwú*, 崇武. The Pyramid rock is connected with the point at low water; to the SE. is a rock which is never covered; and east of it are several rocks, the outer of which bears N. 65° E. six cables from the Pyramid, and the highest part of the land forming the north side of Matheson's harbor N. 11° E. A cliff head at the end of a promontory extending southwesterly from the hills mentioned above, in one with a remarkable cone in the bay bearing N. 16° W., will put you on it.

Matheson's Harbor called by the Chinese Gúlai or Siáutsih 小窄, lies immediately to the north of Chinchew bay, the isthmus near the town of Tsungwú being only one mile across. The bay is four miles wide at the mouth, and will afford tolerable shelter to vessels drawing 12 feet, if the wind be to the northward of east; but it is only a roadstead, and that a bad one in the SE. monsoon. There are no dangers in it except a rock which lies north four cables from the largest islet on the south shore. The highest part of the north headland is in latitude $24^{\circ} 56'.6$ N., and longitude $118^{\circ} 59'.6$ E.

Mei Chau 湄洲 Sound, is six miles across, at the entrance, and will be known by the Nine-pin rock, which lays in the centre near the entrance. South of it one mile is a cluster of rocks, one of which, Square rock, does not cover at high water: the outer part of the reef extends southwesterly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cable from it. West nine cables from the Nine-pin is a flat patch which is level with the water's edge at high water; between this patch and Rugged point, which forms the north head of the Sound, is good anchorage in the northerly monsoon. Rugged point may be approached without fear except on its east side, from whence there is a reef rather less than a cable's length from the shore; $3\frac{1}{2}$ and four fathoms will be found at the distance of three cables from the Sandy beach. N. 19° E. one mile from the Nine-pin is a rock which will be seen at low water, and it bears N. 69° W. from the highest part of Rugged point. There is a passage between it and the Nine-pin, but rocks extend one cable in this direction from the latter.

Inner Harbor. In the southerly monsoon vessels will find a good harbor to the NW. of Saddle island, which bears NW. by N. $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Nine-pin. Pass to the southward of the South islet off it, and haul to the northward round the western islet, giving it a

berth of a cable at high water to avoid a ledge. The ground is uneven hereabouts, and there is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms one mile to the W.N.W. of west Saddle island. N. by E. from Saddle island one mile is a low cliff islet, from the west point of which is a sand bank extending 1.7 mile to the northwestward. The south peak of Saddle being kept to the eastward of S.S.E. will avoid it. Saddle island is called *Chukkán*, 竹等.

Sand Bank, Mound Peak. When Mound peak, (which is on the main, and is three miles north of the Saddle with a walled town and a pagoda near it) bears east, you are past the Sand bank, and may haul in towards the town. N. 73° W. 2.4 miles from Mound peak is a bank with only one fathom on it. The junks use the channel between Mound peak and the Cliff island, but it is awkward without a personal knowledge. They also pass to the northward of Nui-chau island, but this channel has but nine feet and is strewn with rocks. The sound runs back ten miles to the northward of Mound peak, forming narrow isthmuses between Ping-hai and Hing-hwa fú bays. Mound peak is called *Siting hiáng*, 西亭鄉.

South Rock. South rock bears W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. 3.8 miles from Rugged point: it is in latitude $25^{\circ} 23'$ N., and longitude $119^{\circ} 10'.6$ E. being about 60 feet high, with a rock south of it $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cable.

North Rock. North rock bears N. 34° E. 9.4 miles from the South rock, and lies on the north side of Ping-hái bay: it is 90 feet high and conical shaped, and is four cables from the shore. There is a sunken rock S. 57° W. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cables from it. The Fort on the low hills west of the town bears N. 37° W. from it.

Ping-hái. Anchorage in three fathoms off the town will be found with North rock bearing S.E. by E. Five miles west of the anchorage is a high range of hills, one of the peaks of which (Marlin spike) will form a good guide for this part of the coast. The bay runs back past the foot of the Marlin spike range, but is shoal, there being seldom more than two fathoms to the west of the range. *Ping-hái*, 平海.

Ock-seu or Wúkiú. From the North rock the highest part of Ock-seu bears S. 44° E. not quite 15 miles. From the south rock Ock-seu bears S. 76° E. 15.9 miles, and from the Pyramid point N. 76° E. 28 miles. It is in latitude $24^{\circ} 59'$ N., and longitude $119^{\circ} 29' 1''$ E. *Wúkiú*, 烏坵.

Lútsz' Reefs. From the North rock the centre of Lútsz' bears E.S.E. 5.8 miles; there are two sunken rocks between them which

bear S. 59° E. from the North rock, Marlin spike being in line with it. When on them northeast islet of Lútsz' is in line with the islet off the south face of Lamyet; they are 1.8 mile from Lútsz'. Reefs extend nearly one mile from the main to the northward of the North rock. Lútsz', 鷺鷥.

There is a rock which shows at half tide N.NW. two cables from the NE. Lútsz', and another S. 9° W. 8 cables from it; the latter lays east from the summit of Lútsz'. The sand bank extends $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles southerly from the SW. point of the Lamyet. By keeping the west end of the island (which has three chimneys on it) to the eastward of north, its western edge will be avoided. There is also a rocky patch having only $1\frac{1}{2}$ fm. in some places: the east end of it bears S. by W. two miles from the east islet in the channel between Lamyet and the main. On its south edge the Chimney point mentioned above bears N. 77° E.

Anchorage to the westward of Lamyet. The junks anchor under the first point south of the Chimneys, off which there is a rock which will always show. This will be found a snug anchorage for small vessels, as there is a considerable swell in the channel between Lamyet and the main with a northerly gale; care must be taken to round the rock at the point close, as there is a sunken rock in the bay six cables to the southward of it, and the reef must not be brought to the westward of N.NW. as the water shoals suddenly. Anchorage for large vessels will be found to the northward of the Chimney point in four and five fms., the depth of water opposite the point is from 12 to 15 fms. Vessels intending to pass to the northward and westward of the Lamyets ought to use the channel to the northward of Passage islands (which are three in number and bear N.NE. five miles from the Chimney point). Between the north point of Lamyet and the Passage islands is Cliff island, in the neighborhood of which are several reefs, rendering the channel between it and Lamyet, also between it and the Passage islands, precarious.

A ledge extends westerly two cables from the SW. point of west Passage island. The channel to the northward of it is four cables wide, being bounded on the north by a rock, with a reef which shows at low water a cable and a half west of it. North of the rock, one and a half cable is a small islet, and northward of the islet four cables is Rugged island.

The northeastern of the Passage islands is a bold bluff, which is steep to on its northern face, from whence you may steer to pass either north or south of White island (which bears west from the

Passage islands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles); if to the south, beware of three rocks which lay S. by W. 1.1 mile from it.

E. 12° N. 2.2 miles from White island is the south rock of a reef extending from an island on the coast. Having passed which vessels may haul to the northward, and work up inside Chimney island, to the westward of which there are no dangers, except a rock at the entrance of the inlet (on the south point of which is a walled town and a pagoda) on the western shore, which will be avoided by keeping a cable and a half from the shore.

Hing-hwá fú Sound. Vessels bound into Hing-hwá fú Sound must steer to the northward from the Chimney point (on the west side of Lam-yet) seven miles, when they will be a mile to the northward of Nob island, and may steer for Fort point which bears NW. $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Nob; there is a patch of rocks to the NW. of the latter, the easternmost of which bears N. 11° W. from it eight cables, and the northwesternmost N. 50° W. 2.8 miles; part of them always show. *Hinghwá fú*, 興化府.

Reef off Fort Corner. Another patch will be found E. SE. from the Fort point, the southeasternmost of which bears S. 68° E. two miles from the Fort Corner. Good anchorage in six fathoms will be found with the Fort corner bearing E. NE., but the point extending from it has rocks which will show at low water $1\frac{1}{2}$ cable from high water mark; the sand line at low water trends NW. by W. from the point. Fort Corner or *Wán-ngán*, 萬安.

The entrance to Hing-hwá fú river bears W. by S. from the Fort Corner, the depth of water shoals to six feet, five miles from the Fort. On the main SW. from the Fort, is a piratical establishment.

To the northward of the large Lamyet is a group of small islands (called by the Chinese the 18 *yit*) between this group and the large island are numerous rocks and shoals rendering, the bay useless for shipping.

N. 81° E. six miles from the highest part of the Lamyet is an islet called the Cap, which is the southeastern of the 18 *yit*. Vessels entering the Hái-tan strait, should pass to the eastward of this and the Double island, three miles N. of it, keeping to the westward of a group called Reef islands which bear from the Cap N. 49° E. five miles. N. NE. four miles from Double island is a remarkable White island with sandy beaches and detached hills; the channel between this and Reef island group is foul, having many rocks in it, but it has not been sufficiently examined. After passing to the westward of Sand island, which has several rocky islets upon its NW. face, a

pagoda situated upon the south point of a shoal bay, with the ruined walls of a town near it, will be seen to the westward. Here vessels will have smooth water being protected from the easterly swell by three Chimney island, which is the large island immediately to the northward of Sand island. In the centre of the channel between this island and the pagoda the water is deep. The best anchorage is close under the shore of Hái-tan, near to Observatory island, avoiding a reef to the westward of it, which is nearly covered at high water, Observatory island is in latitude $25^{\circ} 25' N.$, and longitude $119^{\circ} 45' E.$

Vessels intending to pass through the Hái-tan straits (which I recommend them not to do) must steer SW. by W. from Observatory islet (on the Hái-tan shore) two miles, to avoid a sand spit which extends from the point NW. of it, and then haul to the northward for Junk sail rock, from whence a reef extends half a cable to the southwestward.

From Passage island, which lies NW. by W. 1.1 mile from Junk sail, a sand bank extends southerly, the end of which bears west from the Junk sail. The channel between the two being rather less than a mile. A reef of rocks lay N. $45^{\circ} E.$ from the summit of Passage island distant three cables, which will show at half tide. Pass to the northeastward of it, and between it and a small islet four cables to the northward, from whence a mud spit with rocks on it extends S.SE. three cables, and it must not be approached within a cable's length of high water mark on its western side.

Having passed the reef off Passage island, steer N. by W. $\frac{1}{2} W.$ to pass to the eastward of Flat island, which is two miles from Passage island, and has a spit extending southerly a cable from it, and a ledge of rocks off its NE. point, on which the Plover lost her false keel; then bring the east end of Flat island in line with the west end of Passage island, which it will be bearing S. $4^{\circ} E.$, and will carry you up in mid channel five miles beyond Flat island. Care however must be taken not to open them as there is a reef 1.2 mile above Flat island which shows at low water; a hill on Hái-tan with three chimneys on it bears E. by N. from it. By keeping the chimneys on the summit of Chimney island to the southward of the west point of the islet to the NE. of Passage island, it will be avoided.

When Pillar rock (which is on the Hái-tan shore, and bears N. by E. $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Flat island) bears NE. by E. steer NW. by W. until Hope island bears north, when it may be steered for, passing to the west of Castle rock which bears N. $7^{\circ} W.$ from Flat island $8\frac{1}{2}$

miles, and has a reef one cable and a half to the westward of it. The summit of Hope island bears N. 15° W. from Castle rock four miles; between the two are several reefs. The west extreme of the nearest to the Castle bears N. 9° W. from it, distant eight cables; part of it is always above water. N. by E. 2.8 miles from the Castle rock is a patch which shows at low water only; when on it the Cow's horn, a remarkable peak on the main outside the straits, bears N. 10° W. being in line with the east end of Hope island. The Pillar bears S. 33° E. and the Castle rock is in line with the SW. point of Hái-tan. Pillar rock is called *Shih-pái-yáng*, 石牌洋, and Cow's horn, *Niu-kioh shán*, 牛角山.

The channel lies between it and a Black peaked rock, which bears N. 76° W. eight cables length from the reefs. Rocks extend from it at low water southeasterly $2\frac{1}{2}$ cables. There is also a reef south of it five cables, both of which will be avoided by keeping the summit of Hope island to the northward of N. 5° E.

The passage out is to the eastward of Hope island; a reef of rocks extend from both islands in the channel, narrowing it to three cables. In working out, the summit of Hope island must not be brought to the southward of S. 40° W. as there is a rocky patch with only nine feet upon it seven cables from Hope island, or *Táng yü*, 糖嶼.

There is a rock on which the sea breaks at low water N. 24° E. from Hope island; on it the Cow's horn bears N. 33° W. N.NE. six miles from Hope island are four islands; S. 71° W. from the western of which five cables, is a reef bearing also N. 24° E. from Hope island, and a ledge extends southerly four cables from the eastern island.

There are three other channels between Hope island and Hái-tan, none of which are so good as the one described; and as there is generally a heavy swell setting into the bay to the northward of Hái-tan, vessels will find some difficulty unless they are fast sailers in clearing the dangers in one tide.

The junks invariably use the straits, but we found one that had been detained 27 days, waiting for an opportunity to get out at the northern end. The flood tide comes in from both ends of the straits; the two tides meeting in the neighborhood of the Castle rock.

P. S. The sailing directions to the northward of Hái-tan with the addenda have already appeared in the Repository, with the exception of the following regarding the—

River Min. The middle ground at the entrance to the River Min, mentioned by capt. Kellett, as having $2\frac{1}{2}$ fms. on it (last line page 11, Repository for August 1843,) now has only 9 feet upon it; and a reef is reported to have been seen five miles NE. from the Heishan island.

ART. III. *Notices of the trade carried on by the Russians at Kiachta,* upon the frontiers of China.*

THE Russian trade with China, by a treaty made between the two countries in 1728, is confined to the town of Kiachta, on the northern frontier of China, which is thus the sole entrepôt for the exchange of the commodities of both countries. The Russians are prohibited from trading at Canton, in consequence of the privilege they have of trading overland. In the year 1806, two Russian ships visited Canton, after making a voyage of discovery, for the purpose of taking in a cargo of Chinese produce for Russia. The Canton authorities at first refused, but afterwards permitted them to load, at the same time making reference to Peking. Before the answer arrived, the ships had sailed, but an edict was dispatched to Russia prohibiting farther intercourse except by the northern frontier. Of late years this trade has become of great importance; and the attention of commercial men, connected with China, has been called to the Russian woollen manufactures, which have begun to compete successfully with those of English manufacture, which formerly supplied the Chinese market.

A few statements (although necessarily meagre from the want of direct information,) may therefore not be unacceptable.

The great advance which Russia has made in the arts during the last half century, will be partially shown by the fact that, in the years 1793-95, she annually imported cloths to the average amount of 3,978,000 silver roubles; the only woollen manufacture then carried on being coarse cloth for the use of the army; while in 1837-39, the import had nearly ceased, and her own manufactures supplied the internal consumption of the empire, besides a large oriental export, (chiefly to China) which in 1842, amounted to nearly 2,000,000 silver roubles. Again, in 1800 the import of tea into Russia was 2,799,900 Russian pounds; and in 1837-39 the average annual import was 8,071,880 Russian pounds. Forty (40) Russ. pounds are equal to 36 lbs. avoirdupoise.

The following statement shows the quantity of Woollen cloth exported to China by Russia from 1833 to 1841.

* Kiachta, or Kiakhtha is know to the Chinese by the name of *Mái-mái-chin*, 賣買鎮, literally the "Buying and selling station." It is also called Buying and selling city, *ching*, 城.

EXPORTS OF WOOLEN CLOTH FROM RUSSIA TO KIACHTA.

Year.	Russian cloth.		Polish cloth.	
	Arshines.	Equal to pieces of 19½ yds.	Arshines.	Equal to pieces of 19½ yds.
1833	447,176	18,305	325,040	13,305
1834	555,876	22,755	247,256	10,122
1835	719,221	29,442	206,301	8,445
1836	923,936	37,822	181,519	7,430
1837	789,853	32,333	26,625	1,089
1838	965,193	39,510	738	30½
1839	1,218,574	49,880		
1840	1,241,133	50,806		
1841	1,550,477	63,470		

In former years Russia exported to China the woollen manufactures of Poland, (as will be seen by the above table,) and still earlier, those of Prussia, in addition to her own. Previous to the year 1812, a considerable quantity of English woollens were sent to Russia, intended for the Chinese market. The cost of this cloth was at that time, from 17s. *a* 20s. per yard, though the same quantity in 1830 could be had at 10s. *a* 12s. or even less. This trade was stopped by an increase of the duty laid by the Russian government on English cloths and a reduction of that on Prussian cloth.

At present, however, only cloths manufactured in Russia are exported. They are made principally at Moscow and its neighborhood, of different qualities, similar to the English cloths called Spanish Stripes and Habit cloths. They are classed into three varieties:

1. The Mezeritsky cloths; 2. those of Masloff or Maslovia; 3. Karnovoy cloth; in each of which varieties there are four or five grades of quality, as No. 1, No. 2, &c. The assortment of colors in 100 pieces of Mezeritsky cloth is nearly as follows.

Blue,	40	pieces.	Pomegranate red,	8	pieces.
Light blue,	10	"	Violet brown "	4	"
Black.	20	"	Scarlet,	10	"
Violet,	2	"	Green,	3	"
Yellow,	1	"	Fashions of the day,	2	

These are packed in ten bales, each having an assortment of the different colors. The first quality of Mezeritsky cloth costs at Moscow 150 *a* 165 roubles assign: per piece of 25 arshines (6s. 9d. *a* 7s. 4d. per yard); and the charges from Moscow to Kiachta amount to about 250 roubles assign: per each bale. They measure from 60 *a* 67 inches in width.

The first quality of Masloff cloth costs at Moscow 7 *a* 7½ R. assign : per arshine, (8s. *a* 8s. 6d. per yard;) the length of the pieces 40 *a* 45 arshins, or 31 *a* 35 yards; breadth between the lists, 67 *a* 70 inches. They are made up in bales of 8 pieces each. In an export of 1000 pieces of these two cloths the proportions are, about 750 *a* 800 pieces of Mezeritsky, and 250 *a* 200 pieces Maslovia.

Of velveteens (Pleess,) a considerable quantity is annually bartered at Kiachta. They are manufactured in pieces of about 50 arshins in length (39 yards), and of two breadths, viz : 10 vershocks and 16 vers : (17½ inches and 28 inches); the price of the former at Moscow, is about R. 1.40 co : to R. 1.80 per arshine, and of the latter R. 2.80.

The camlets exported to China are principally of Dutch manufacture, a very trifling proportion being Russian. The quantity bartered at Kiachta, in 1843, will be found in a table given below.

The other principal articles of Russian export to China are linen goods of a coarse description; leather; skins, and furs. They also send firearms, cutlery, corals, mirrors, watches, and divers articles of ornament. The cost of carriage from Moscow to Kiachta is about R. 25 per pood (36lbs. English).

REPORT CONCERNING THE BARTER TRADE AT KIACHTA IN 1843.

<i>Description of goods.</i>				<i>Bartered.</i>	<i>Remaining on hand</i>
CLOTH :	Mezeritsky	-	pieces	14,565	40,883
	Masloffs	-	"	2,013	5,143
	Karnovoy	-	"	4,761	6,740
CAMLETS :	Russian	-	arshins	578	177
	Dutch	-	"	25,600	45,784
LINEN GOODS :	Tcheshuyka	-	"	480,733	498,736
	Ticking	-	"	85,655	45,550
	Konovat	-	"	624	16,437
VELVETEENS :	10 vershocks broad	-	"	1,074,639	1,818,129
	16 do. do.	-	"	92,499	126,630
LEATHER,	Goat skins	-	skins	52,665	176,095
FURS	Squirrel	-	"	673,364	1,140,696
	Otter	-	"	13,461	17,406
	Lamb, Bucharian	Grey	"	5,549	44,921
	do. do.	Black	"	8,463	48,955
	do. Ukraïne	White	"	155,172	646,738
	do. do.	Piebald	"	8,580	18,344
	do. do.	Black	"	2,581	28,311
	Cats skin,	Black	"	245,006	105,847
	Lynx skins,	Russian	"	2,181	17,220
	do. American		"	4,759	8,100
	Musquash		"	72,415	18,920

A note, appended to the foregoing report, states that the amount of trade therein specified, as compared with that of previous years, does not exceed one third of the average. No cause is assigned for such a great falling off.

The foreign fur trade at Canton—twenty years ago amounting to a million of dollars annually—is now nearly or quite extinct; on the northern frontier, however, as shown in the foregoing table, there is still an extensive traffic; and were all the facts of the case at our command, we might find that this traffic is annually increasing.

The mode of transacting business at Kiachta deserves particular notice from its peculiarity. Commissioners are appointed on each side, who fix by regulation the price of every article of import, and of the tea to be given in exchange for it; and not only the *price* of the tea, but the proportion of each sort to be bartered for the different articles.

The “Chinese Olio” says that, “a commission of six members chosen among the Russian merchants, and presided over by the custom-house director, treats for Russian merchandise. Another commission of an equal number of members taken among the Chinese, and presided over by their governor, treats for Chinese merchandise. These two commissions discuss the prices, which, once determined, become law for the merchants of the two nations.”

The tea is classed into Family, and Flower tea; both which are said to consist chiefly of Pekoe, with a slight admixture of other leaves.

In 1843 the Chinese brought for sale 120,000 chests; of which 80,000 were Flower tea, and 40,000 Family tea.* The prices, which have been unaltered for years, are—

R. 60 for one chest “quadrat” Family tea:

R. 120 for one chest 3d sort of Flower tea:

R. 80 for one chest “polootornoy” Family tea (i. e. $1\frac{1}{2}$ as large).

The prices of Russian produce were raised in 1843 from those of former years. Farther it was arranged (as alluded to above), that one chest of Family tea is to go along with every three chests of Flower tea.

We give the regulation for the prices of one or two articles in the year 1843.

* In the papers, from which this article has been compiled, no mention is made of the districts from which the teas for Kiachta are carried. We remember, however, to have seen it somewhere stated that considerable amount of teas for the western and northern frontiers are annually carried from Fukien *Editor.*

REGULATION FIXING THE PRICES OF RUSSIAN GOODS AT KIACHTA.

Description of goods.	Against Family tea.	Flower tea 3d sort.	3 Chests Flower tea 1st sort.
	Rs. Co:	Rs. Co:	Rs. Co:
CLOTHS :			
Mezeritsky, 1st sort per piece	105		131 25
2d " "	100		125 —
3rd " "	97		121 25
4th " "	93		116 25
5th " "	65		81 25
	Arshines per chest.	Arshines per chest.	Arshines for 4 chests.
Masloff, 1st sort	12 —	18	66
Explanation—			
3 ch: Flower tea= 54 arsh.			
1 ch: Family tea= 12 do.			
4 ch: Tea = 66 do.			
Masloff cloth, 2d sort	13	20	73
	14	22	80
3d " "	15	23	84
4th " "	16	24	88
	Rs. Co:	Rs. Co:	Rs. Co:
KARNOVOY CLOTHS :			
1st sort per piece	65		81 25
2d " "	63		78 75
3d " "	60		75
4th " "	54		67 50
5th " "	58		60
CAMLETS: 1st sort per arsh.	2 65		3 31
2d " "	2 20		2 75
PLEESS (velveteens) narrow			
1st sort (Riga) per arsh.	1 05		1 31
2d " (") "	0 93		1 22
3d " (Moscow) "	0 94		1 21
4th " (") "	0 80		1
OTTER SKINS			
1st sort each	20		25
2d " "	18		22 50
AMERICAN, 1st sort	10		12 50
2d " "	12		13

The nature of the above regulation will be better shown by an example of the transactions by barter.

Against the 2d sort of Mezeritsky cloth the Russians receive 9 chests Flower tea, at Rs. 120 per chest :— Rs. 1080
 And 3 chests Family tea, at Rs. 60 per chest B. Rs. - - 180
 (being the fixed proportions & prices named above) Rs. 1260

For which the Russians pay,

R. 1080 is equal, at the regulation price of
 Rs. 125 p. piece, to - 8½ pieces.
 And „ 180 at, Rs. 100 p. piece, to - 1½ „
 R. 1260 nearly 10½ pieces of cloth.

Pursuing the illustration, we will show the result of such a transaction in 1843.

The 10½ pieces of cloth cost at Moscow in 1842,
 Rs. 145 cash per piece, making - - - R. 1,522.50
 Interest for 15 months—15 per cent. - - - 228.37
 Charges from Moscow to Kiachta - - - 250.00
 Cost at Kiachta of 10½ pieces of cloth 2,000.87

But the value of tea in Russia in 1843 was
 9 chests Flower tea at R. 555 per chest 4,995
 at 12 months credit.
 3 chests Family tea at R. 455 per chest 1,365
 R. 6,360

Deduct 12 months interest R. 763.20
 Duty and charges 2,265.90 3,029.10 3,330.90
 Leaving a profit of R. 1,330.03

In this peculiar traffic we thus see that woolen cloths costing Rs. 2000 are exchanged for teas estimated at R. 1260, or at a loss of 37 per cent. But the tea taken in exchange, the nominal cost of which is R. 1260, realises a profit of R. 2070, being 103½ per cent. on the actual cost, (R. 2000,) thus leaving a balance of profit on the transaction of 66½ per cent.*

The prices of tea at Nijni Novgorod in 1843 were (on 12 months credit):

Flower tea, 1st sort, per chest	Rs. 705	} 55, 58 & 60
„ „ 2d „ „	655	
„ „ 3d „ „	555	
Quadrat Family tea „ „	455	60 a 70
Polootornoy „ „	605	86 a 88
„ „ 2d „ „	535 a 555	81 a 85

Weight of chest in
Russ. pounds.

* The above calculation is copied from a paper written at Nijni Novgorod and communicated from Moscow.

The 3d sort of Flower tea is divided into about fifteen "families," sold by retail under different names applied to them by the Russians.

THE CHARGES ON A CHEST OF TEA FROM KIACHTA.

Specification of charges.	Flower tea weighing 60 pounds.	Family tea weighing 65 pounds.	Family tea weighing 80 a 85lbs.
Import duty and custom charges	R. 130	R. 138.50	R. 160
Commission at Kiachta	10	4.80	6.40
Packing in Hides	3	3	3
Receiving, weighing and cartage in Kiachta	10	10	10
Carriage to Nijni or Moscow	35	35	50
	R. 188	R. 191.30	R. 229.40

Besides these different sorts, the Russians receive what is called "brick tea," being tea dust formed by pressure into the shape of tiles or bricks. The greater part of this is consumed in Russian Tartary and Siberia, only a small proportion being carried to the fair at Nijni. It is not used as an infusion, but is stewed with milk, butter, salt and herbs, and eaten as food, as our matrons are said to have used the leaf when it was first introduced into England.

Besides tea, which is the staple article of produce bartered by the Chinese, they bring to Kiachta silks, nankeen cloth, preserves, lacquered ware, &c.

From the secrecy which the Chinese maintain on their side of the commercial intercourse, we are unable to estimate the actual cost of the tea at Kiachta, or the expense of transport thither from the place of growth; and consequently have, at present, no means of ascertaining what the articles taken in exchange actually cost them at Peking, as compared with the prices at which they could be supplied by other nations. In 1830, a statement was laid before the Parliament committee on East India affairs, showing the retail prices of tea at St. Petersburg, and the valuations by London brokers, of samples brought over from thence. They were as follows:

Description of tea.	Cost at St. Peter- sburgh.	Broker's valuation in London.
Black Flower tea - -	11s. 11d.	5s. 3d.
Ditto - - - -	7 3½	4 9
Black Family tea - -	5 10	3 8
Ditto - - - -	3 0½	2 1½
Green - - - -	11 11	no value named, it not being a sort known in London

From the statements which we have given, it is plain that the profits of the export trade, and the ability of Russia to compete in the China market with England and other nations in the article of woollens, depends entirely upon the sale of the tea; and if we suppose the above valuations to be correct, or allow somewhat for deterioration of the samples in the voyage from Russia to England, and looking at the price at which woollens can now be produced in England and Germany, it is equally plain that unless their tea trade was protected by the present prohibitory duties, it would, even allowing for a considerable reduction in the large profits of the Russian importers, be driven out of the field by the merchants of other nations; and that in consequence they could not afford to sell their goods at Kiachta at the present low nominal prices, nor offer competition in the supply of woollens required for the consumption of China Proper. In supplying furs and other articles, suited to the north of China, they doubtless possess advantages over other nations, which would probably secure to them that branch of the trade; but even in that, the Americans might offer some competition, as in former years they sent considerable quantities to China, although that trade afterwards dwindled down to a very trifling amount.

It is said that a part of the tea imported at Hamburgh is smuggled into Russia, where doubtless it yields the contrabandist a handsome profit.

Regarding the other articles of Russian manufacture, sent to Kiachta, we are not possessed of sufficient information as to what description of goods they are, and the prices at which similar articles could be manufactured in England and other nations, to give any data for a calculation of what the result of a shipment would be, in comparison with those of Russia.

The rigid prohibition of opium which has so many times been thundered forth against the "barbarians" in the edicts of the emperor of the Chinese dominions, of course extends to the northern frontier, and probably with much the same effect as that resulting from the vigilance of the authorities on the seacoast. The Russian autocrat issued an ukase to his subjects, forbidding any attempts at its introduction into China; and in their diplomatic intercourse with the Chinese court, the Russian officials take credit to themselves for excluding the drug from their caravans, thus showing themselves in a more favorable light as compared with those nations who persist in bringing it to the celestial shores.

It is nevertheless asserted that the Russian emperor is not averse

to his subjects adding that to the other branches of their trade, and that opium is actually smuggled across the frontiers by the Tartars who inhabit the neighborhood. We learn by a translation from a continental paper, which appeared in the columns of an English publication, that the idea of this trade was first suggested to the Russian minister of finance in 1833, by a Greek merchant, who was well acquainted with Asiatic commerce. He obtained several audiences of the minister, and by his plausible arguments gained his consent, securing to himself the privilege of transporting his opium as far as Kiachta, for 20 years, at the expense of the state. From which we may safely infer that the emperor's revenues are in some measure assisted thereby. The traffic is of course carried on with too much secrecy to allow of any information being obtained by foreigners regarding its extent, and the means by which they secure the connivance of the Chinese officials, if (as is most probable,) it is carried on with their knowledge.

The Bombay Times, 1842, says, "We learn by letter from Smyrna, received by the present mail, that one hundred chests of Turkey opium have been purchased there by a Russian house, and shipped to Odessa, to be thence conveyed overland to Kiachta, and eventually smuggled across the Chinese border." If the existence of such a traffic be true, it is quite possible that in the event of its becoming known to the emperor, there may one day happen a collision between the countries, the result of which may prove as momentous as that which has sprung from the late hostilities between China and England.

Note. To the writer of some excellent articles in the Bombay Times, to Mr. MacGregor's work on Tariffs, and to gentlemen in Shánghái and Hongkong, our readers are indebted for the foregoing article. *Editor.*

ART. IV. *Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Morrison Education Society. Published at the office of the Chinese Repository, Victoria, Hongkong, 1845.*

THIS Catalogue has been recently published under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Brown, principal of the Morrison Education Society's school, who has bestowed no small pains upon it. The former

Catalogue was prepared by the late Hon. J. R. Morrison, esq. in 1838, and came forth from his hands bearing the marks of the judgment and neatness of execution peculiar to its compiler. At that time the number of volumes in the library was much smaller than it now is. Some private donations of books have been made to it, but the chief increase is owing to the addition of the late Mr. Morrison's entire private library, which was bought in by subscriptions from the foreign residents and presented to the Morrison Education Society. It was well known that Mr. Morrison had intended to leave his library to this institution, and it was presumed that such a disposal of it would be more agreeable to his family and friends than a sale at public auction. This large accession to the number of books in the library, together with the condition of many of the old volumes rendered an entire reàrrangement of the library and a new catalogue necessary. The Trustees therefore requested Mr. Brown to make a thorough revision of it, casting aside such works as it might be thought advisable to dispense with, and after reàrranging them, to publish a catalogue of the remainder. The result was that some 1500 old volumes were sold at public auction, and the rest amounting to 4140 vols. were arranged after the manner exhibited in this catalogue. The present mode of arrangement in the cases strikes us as being decidedly superior to the former, as now the books are placed where they can be best accommodated, and not as formerly thrown together without reference to the size of the volumes, but only according to subjects. The mode adopted in the present instance has certainly the advantage of giving a neater and more regular appearance to the library, while it is as easy to find any book now as it was before.

The Morrison Education Society's library is the property of the community, who have contributed so liberally to sustain that excellent and useful institution. It is designed for the use of the members of the Society, i. e. of those who contribute \$10 annually to the Society's funds, or \$25 at one time. By inspection of the catalogue before us, it will be seen that it comprises a great variety of valuable works. Many of the books of the E. I. Company's factory are to be found there; many from private libraries of gentlemen long resident in China, with all those belonging to that of the late Rev. Dr. Morrison and subsequently to his son.

We find here something upon almost all the principal languages of the world, both ancient and modern. There are not less than 40 different works upon the grammar and lexicography of as many different tongues, besides books written in a great number of others

In the department of Bibles, Biblical Literature, &c., we notice 70 and more versions of the Sacred Scriptures, or parts of them, embracing, it is presumed, the greater number of those published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The section of religious works is large and replete with most valuable works. Another section furnishes a number of standard works on jurisprudence, government, political economy and commerce, particularly works of reference in relation to the government and commerce of countries in the east.

The lover of natural history will find here, among others, the writings of Blume, Buffon, Blumenbach, Goldsmith, Horsfield, Linnaeus, Cuvier, Kirby, Roget, Michaux, Shaw, Swainson, Wilson and Bonaparte.

The section of geography, voyages and travels, embraces 205 works, and 373 vols.

That of chronology, general history and statistics, 250 works, in 553 vols.

The section of biography is likewise full of memoirs of distinguished men in all the walks of life.

Those who are fond of the lighter kinds of literature, such as novels, tales, romances and poetry, will meet with a sufficient supply in their appropriate sections.

A most useful section is appended, near the end, of all the works found in other parts of the catalogue, relating to this country of our sojourn, and those adjacent to it. This comprises, it is believed, a larger collection of works than is to be found anywhere else in these parts, on the same subjects,—almost all the old works of the Jesuits, and others who have written upon China Proper, Tartary, Tibet, Corea, Siam, and Cochinchina, the accounts of the various diplomatic embassies to the country, together with nearly all that has been given to the public at various periods respecting the languages of this and the neighboring nations.

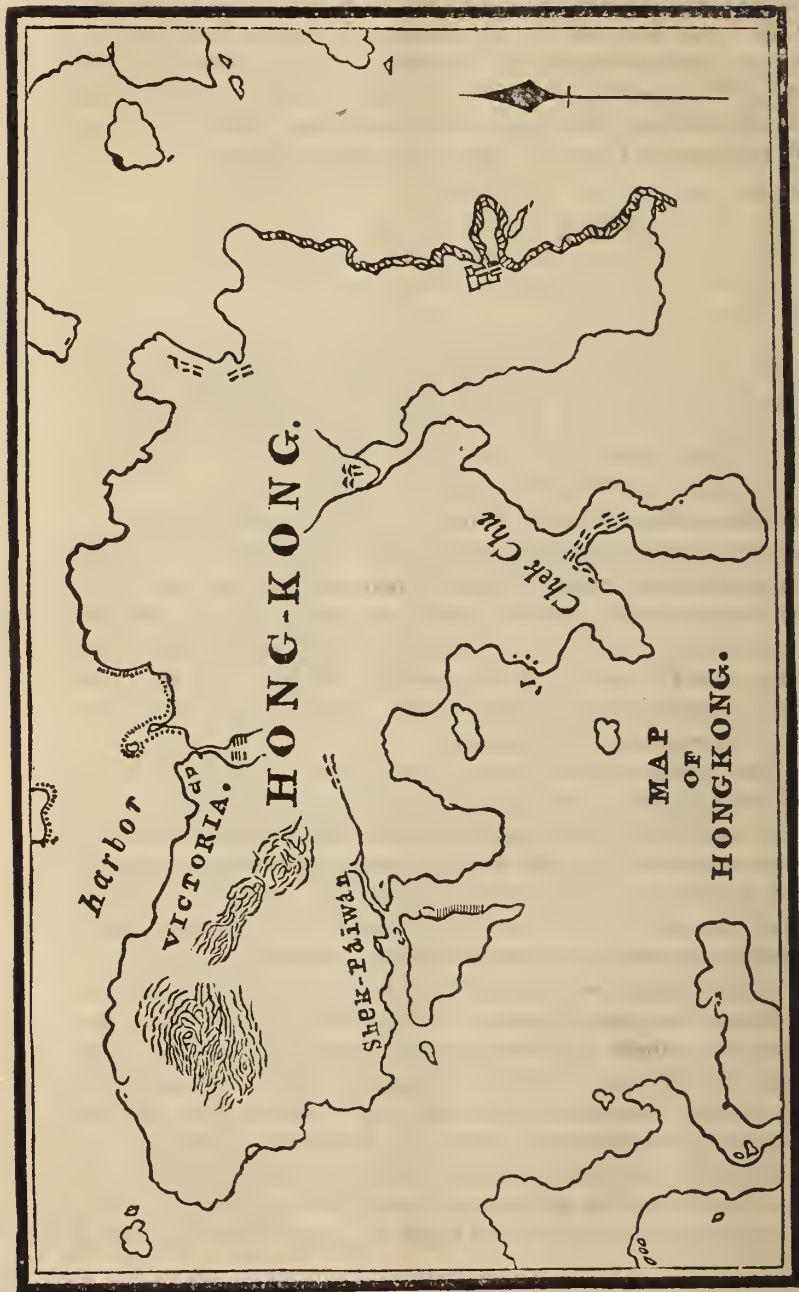
We notice here the works of the French savans on the Chinese language, particularly those of M. Stanislas Julien, who has done perhaps more than any one of his contemporaries to elucidate the principles of construction peculiar to the Chinese language. Besides his learned and excellent productions, we have here the works of Morrison, Gonçalves, Remusat, Marshman, Klaproth, and Fourmont, and those of Medhurst, Pauthier, M. Bazin Aine, and his excellency the learned governor of Hongkong, altogether forming a rare collection of those works which a student of the Chinese language must find of immense advantage to him in his pursuits.

Our object in this cursory notice of the library is to make its value better known to the community, and to secure for it, as far as we can, the attention which it deserves. If we can thus induce any to become subscribers to it, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have lent aid to a noble monument of the philanthropy of foreigners in China, the Morrison Education Society.

ART. V. *Notices of Hongkong: situation, shape and extent of the island; its surface, productions, geological features; principal divisions, Victoria, Chekchú, Shekpái Wán, &c.: its original landlords; cession to the British crown; erected into a colony; its government, population, and prospects.*

ON the northern shore of Hongkong, about midway between the extreme eastern and western points of the island, close to the beach upon the western side of Wángnai Chung, and within a stone's cast of the house of the Morrison Education Society, there is a hillock, the position of which, as carefully ascertained by sir Edward Belcher, is in $22^{\circ} 16' 30''$ N. lat., and $114^{\circ} 08' 30''$ E. long. This point, therefore, for all general purposes, may be considered as giving us the true position of Hongkong.

The little map on the following page, printed from a rude block cut by a Chinese, shows the exact shape of the island, which somewhat resembles a right angled triangle, the northeastern point of the island being the right angle. Starting from the headland near the islet off the northwest point of Hongkong, and proceeding in a right line, pass over the summit of Mount Kellett; thence going on through the village of little Hongkong, touching the headland of Deep-water Bay, and leaving Shallow-water Bay and Chekchú close on your right, you will pass near the centre of Tytam harbor and reach the extreme southeast point of the island. This is the longest right line that can be drawn in Hongkong, and is about nine miles in length. The longest line, that can be drawn due east and west will not exceed eight miles; and from north to south it would be about five miles. The shortest sailing distance round the island is twenty-six miles and eighty-five hundredths. The islet before alluded to, off the northwest of Hongkong, is Green island North of



Green island is the entrance from the river of Canton, through *Kap-shiu Mun*, on Swift-water Passage. The point of land, north of the harbor of Victoria, is the extreme of Kaulung, called by the Chinese *Tsien shá tsui*. Still to the eastward there is seen, on the little map, another point of land. The passage between it and Hongkong is the *Lí-yü* (Lyee) Mun. Thence you pass round the southeastern point of the island into Tytam Bay, at the head of which is the village of the same name. Sailing round the next point, called Tytam promontory, and steering a course due northwest, between the Lama and Hongkong, you will enter the harbor of Victoria near Green island.

The surface of Hongkong is exceedingly uneven, rising into numerous ridges and peaks, and having only a few narrow patches of level and arable land. The highest peak, called "Victoria," does not exceed two thousand feet. In the deep ravines, there are streams of excellent and neverfailing water. Names have been given, on Belcher's chart, to several peaks, and their heights indicated. Thus, "Victoria," or "Possession peak," is 1825 feet; "High West," is 1774 feet; Mount Gough, 1575; "Mount Kellett," 1131; Mount Parkar, 1711; "Pottinger peak," 1016 feet.

In the vallies and on the hill sides, in many places, you may find a deep rich soil, and a luxurient covering of tall coarse grass. Forest and fruit trees appear only here and there. If planted they would no doubt grow plentifully. Previously to 1841, nearly every patch of arable ground was cultivated, yielding rich crops of rice, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, &c.

Trap, granite, and hornblend, are the principle rocks. The first named seems to be the most plentiful. Much of the granite is found in large round masses, and is procured in great abundance for building. Much of the soil along the ridges is mere disintegrated rock, and in some places the strata of new earth are as distinctly seen as they could have been when solid rock.

Victoria, the capital of the colony and the seat of the government, has as yet merely the outlines of a city. Its length from east to west is nearly three miles; and it has been proposed to divide it into three districts—Central, Eastern, and Western. The first is to include all the grounds occupied by government, extending from a hospital near the old burial ground on the east, to the residence of the harbor-master on the west.

One of the oldest and most wealthy mercantile establishments, among the foreign merchants in China, occupies the extreme east,

a very eligible site called "East Point." Around that establishment, and in the rear of it, there are of all sorts, Chinese and European, perhaps thirty houses. Next to it, proceeding westward, is the valey of Wángnai, having three or four new European houses and a little village of poor Chinese houses, forty or fifty in all. The house of the Morrison Education Society, the hospital of the Medical Missionary Society, the Seaman's Hospital, and the residence of the chief justice of the colony, with a new guard-house, appear prominent on high ground this side of the valley. Next, and almost on a level with the sea, there is a cluster of substantial commercial houses, with some buildings occupied as commissariat stores, barracks, &c. The ground between the sea and the hills is narrow along this part of the town, called by the Chinese *Híá Wán*. The Roman Catholic and the old Protestant burial grounds, with a few small buildings on the beach fill up the remaining part of the (contemplated) eastern district of Victoria.

The ruins of a market with an old military hospital and a magazine come first in the central division of the town. Next, on high ground, are the badly contrived, half-built and half-demolished, death-generating buildings, once known as the artillery barracks. In front of them three buildings are being erected, which will be an ornament to the settlement. One is a military hospital; the others are for the engineer and ordinance departments. Between these and three large commercial houses, and behind the latter, are some twenty or thirty Chinese shops. A line of commissariat buildings, partly occupied by the ordinance and engineer departments, fill up the space to the streamlet, descending from the east side of Government House. Behind these commissariat buildings is the Canton Bazar; and above it, westward, some new buildings, designated the "general's quarters," are in progress, the old ones, occupied by Lord Saltoun, having been justly condemned and demolished.

Passing the streamlet, the ground eligible for buildings, instead of being only a few rods in breadth, stretches off up a gentle acclivity a full half mile. Close by the mouth of the streamlet are some barracks, with naval stores on the beach. South of them three buildings are being erected for officers and soldiers. Beyond them, southward, are lines of mat-houses, etc., in which are the Indian troops and camp-followers. And miserable quarters they are. The parade-ground comes next, as you go westward. Between it and the Queen's Road is the *Colonial Church*, a building without a prototype, but worthy to be sketched and preserved among the

annals of the colony. The post-office is on the south, and the governor's private residence on the west, of the parade-ground. Farther westward and higher up the hill is Government House, &c. Westward still, and on the beach, are three commerical houses, among the best in the colony; above them, on the south of Queen's Road, is the harbor-master's house. Here terminates the central district of Victoria.

The western district is an embryo city, having streets, terraces, &c. Here you may read, Windham St.; D'Aguilar St.; Stanley St.; Wellington St.; Pottinger St.; Cochrane St.; Graham St.; Peel St.; Aberdeen St.; Gough St.; Staunton St.; Elgin St.; Old Baily; Lyndhurst Terrace; Aburthnot Road; Hollywood Road; Caine's Road; &c.; &c. Nothing but a map can give the distant reader a correct and full idea of this part of the settlement. It is a mile in length, and about one third that distance in breadth. Within it are the buildings of the magistracy; the jails; four chapels; a mosque; and of other houses, of all descriptions, perhaps three hundred. It includes the central and upper Bazars,—call by the Chinese *Chung Wán*, and *Sháng Wán*, in each of which is a market. Also two new guard houses, both occupying commanding sites.

In the material, and form, and qualities of the buildings there is great variety; you may see granite, brick, and mud house. All the buildings early erected for government were every way very poor. The house of the chief magistrate is the only exception, and we are not sure that it was built by or for government. All the barracks were particularly bad, most of them, even the hospitals, were unfit to keep cattle in. Private houses were generally better, and some of them were good. At present the style of building is superior to any thing we have seen in China. Among the best specimens, now in progress, we may name the Officers' Quarters, the Military Hospital, the Club House, the Exchange, and the Union chapel. Good verandas and good roofs are now the principal desiderata. In a climate like this, so hot and where typhoons are frequent, no residence should be considered safe, that has not a veranda on all sides, and a strong double-tyled roof, faithfully built of the best materials. These are necessary to give security from the heat of the sun, and from the rain and winds.

The Queen's Road extends eastward from Victoria to a military post, just without the *Líyü Mun*; and westward around Possession Peak to Shekpai Wán, which is to be called "Standly." Close to Standly, eastward, is Little Hongkong. These places are yet of but little note.

Chekchú is important chiefly as a military station ; good barracks have already been erected, for the accommodation of the troops stationed there. It has a few tens of poor Chinese houses, whose inhabitants gain their livelihood chiefly by fishing.

The island of Hongkong so far back as the Ming dynasty was owned by a respectable family by the name of *Tang*. When Káng-hí ordered the coast to be cleared of its inhabitants, the possession of Hongkong was abandoned. But when the emperor revoked his decree, the occupation of it was again resumed, and title-deeds granted, authenticated records of which, remain to this day in the offices of the chief magistrates of the districts of Sin-ngán and Tungkwán. The land tax for two centuries, and upwards, has been regularly paid by this family, its members being considered, by the emperor's government, as its true and rightful landlords.

By the treaty of Nanking the island was ceded to the British crown; and on the 5th day of April, in the sixth year of her majesty's reign, it was erected into a separate colony, to be known and designated as "The Colony of Hongkong." But in all this no provision seems to have been made by the Chinese government for the original proprietors of the soil, who are now making suit to the British government, humbly praying for remuneration. If correctly informed, some eight or ten thousand dollars have been paid for certain fields in Wangnái Chung and Súkon Pú—not to the members of the Tang family however, but to the persons occupying the soil, and claiming to be its true and rightful owners. Whether these are the true landlords or only tenants it is not our prerogative to determine. Those in authority no doubt will see well to it, that no injustice be allowed in this case.

Regarding the colonial government we have little to say. As residents, we have enjoyed all the protection and every immunity that could be expected. As eye witnesses, for three years, we have marked the progress of events, yet seldom commenting on them. We found here an efficient and economical magistracy; and on it, for a long time, nearly the whole of the executive labors devolved. The organization of councils, courts, &c., has brought in some improvements; yet not a few desiderata, are still wanting. Chusan no doubt would make the nucleus of a noble colony, and afford advantages far superior to Hongkong, in some respects; but we are not prepared to say that her majesty would have acted wisely or justly had she claimed that island instead of this. However, a better policy surely could have been devised for this than that which

has been developed. It has been indeed an experimental policy, and we can therefore easily overlook past errors. Were every legislative enactment, now extant, cast into oblivion, and a few plain and practicable ordinances introduced in their stead, no one we think would grieve thereat. As the legislative council is now constituted, we see not how it possibly can work well, and give satisfactory results. There may be good intention enough, and ability enough; but these cannot compensate for the absence of practical knowledge, experience, and local sympathy. In India, for years, it has been the practice of government to make public its proposed legislative acts; and in this way it has, by means of a free press and an enlightened community, brought to its aid much practical knowledge.

Regarding the supreme court we hardly dare hazard any opinion. Its leading members are able men, and have shown themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them. As friends of the Chinese, we should like to see this court provided with its learned *Chinese* advocates. We have occasionally attend its sessions, when Chinese have been at the bar; and we have there supposed the case reversed, and the Chinese made the language of the court, and the ablest sons of Han administering justice, and the foreigner seeking redress or laboring to make defense. Would the foreigner, in that case, be satisfied? Great care should be taken, in giving testimony, especially were life is concerned, that every word be *faithfully translated*; otherwise how can judge and jury decide rightly?

With the magistracy we have had good opportunity of being acquainted; and can bear testimony to the able manner in which case after case has been considered and decided. Sometimes we have heard complaints, but not against the magistrates. In them the Chinese have great confidence. It is false witnesses that they dread; as well they may. The present municipal police is excellent, and gives good security for life and property.

Our limits forbid us to remark in detail on several topics deserving attention in this infant colony. It has now, we suppose, a population of 25,000 souls, including all classes, foreign and native: and of these more than 20,000 are Chinese. Among the latter there are a few respectable families, and it is high time that some more extensive plans of education were established for the benefit of those permanently residing on the island. The Morrison Education Society has a strong claim to public patronage. Hitherto the institution has been sustained almost entirely by private liberality. It deserves munificent support both private and public, and ought to be greatly enlarged.

We cannot close these notices without alluding to the dreadful mortality that has prevailed on the island. In the summers of 1842 and 1843, we visited some of the hospitals, or private rooms of the sick, almost daily; and have had considerable opportunity to witness the progress and effects of disease, and to ascertain its causes. The climate is evidently unhealthy; but is becoming less and less so; and may, for aught we see, be made as salubrious as that of any other place on the coast of China. The principal causes of sickness, we think, have been, first, exposure to the heat of the sun; secondly, excess in eating and drinking,—especially the latter; and thirdly, bad houses. Were exposure to the sun properly avoided, strict temperance maintained, and elevated and dry and well ventilated residences enjoyed, we should expect the sickness to decrease full nine-tenth.

ART. VI. *Journal kept by Mr. Gully and capt. Denham, during a captivity in China in the year 1842. Edited by a barrister. London, 1844.*

ON or about the 13th of August, 1842, one hundred and ninety-seven men, late of the British vessels the *Ann* and *Nerbudda*, were placed on their knees near to each other, their feet in irons and their hands manacled behind their backs. This was on a wide plain just outside the gates of the capital of Formosa, and in the presence many thousands of Chinese. Those unfortunate men knew not for what purpose it was that they were brought from their prisons and thus made a public spectacle. In this state of suspense the executioners appeared, and with their heavy swords coolly proceeded in their mortal work. Their heads were all severed from their bodies; the former, placed in small baskets, were carried away to be exposed upon the sea-shore, while their bodies—one hundred and ninety-seven, were all thrown together into one common grave!

Capt. Denham's and Mr. Roop's journals have already been noticed in our pages. See vol. XII. pp. 113, 235. Also some public documents, issued by sir Henry Pottinger, will be found in vol. XI. pp. 682, 683.

Among that multitude murdered by the officers of the Chinese

government, on the plains of Formosa, there was a gallant young man who had been on board the *Nemesis*, and honorably distinguished himself at the taking of Ningpo. This was Mr. Robert Gully. He had been engaged in commercial pursuits, previously to joining the *Nemesis*, and was now, March 8th, 1842, embarking at Chusan, on board the *Ann*, to revisit his friends in Macao, "intending to return again in time to see Peking taken." We have carefully read his journal and letters, from that date till a few days before his death—of which he probably had no intimation previously to being brought with the others to the field of blood. It is not our intention to dwell on the melancholy particulars of their imprisonment and death; we shall content ourselves with gleaning from the journal of Mr. Gully a few interesting particulars regarding the country and the people which he saw. And these we shall lay before our readers either in his or our own words, being careful always to exhibit the facts as they are stated in the journal. All the particulars of the wreck, &c., are already in the hands of our readers.

March 14th. Shortly after breakfast we heard a noise outside, and saw spears and flags. Our guards told us we were going away. One of them called Mr. Roope aside, and took him up a ladder where he sung out to me for assistance. Captain Denham and myself went up to him and found the soldier trying to persuade Mr. Roope to go up stairs, and made motions for us not to go out to the mandarins. We went up to a small clean room, where the man wanted us to remain, but thinking it was only for the purpose of plunder that he wished to keep us, we determined to go with the rest. Perhaps the fellow had heard of our offer to the junkman and really meant well, but it was difficult to judge. We were then all taken before three mandarins, tickets put round our necks, and we marched under a strong escort of soldiers to a small walled town inland about three miles. The walls were of round stone and chunam. We passed from one end of the town to the other, where we were seated under the walls close to a mandarin's office for about half an hour, I suppose for the people to have a good look at us. We were then taken into the mandarin's premises and divided into two parties, the soldiers having previously told us we were going to be beheaded, which I should have believed if they had not overdone the thing by beginning to sharpen their swords on the stones. We were put into two cells about eight feet by seven each, in each of which were stowed twenty-five of us and three jailers or guards, the weather extremely cold, nothing to lay our heads on, and nothing but a sprinkling of straw to keep us from the damp bricks. The land on each side of the road was cultivated and rice growing, the fields were very small, and only divided by a low round embankment about one foot high. The villages appeared to be pretty, from their being surrounded by bamboo. Here, for the first time, I saw a wheeled

cart, but we had before noticed the marks of wheels on our first march. It was a very clumsy affair, drawn by a bullock. It was passing across the ploughed ground for no reason that I could see except that there was no other road. The wheels were composed of two solid pieces of wood joined together in the centre, with a hole which merely slipped on to the axle-tree and was confined by a linch-pin. The cart was of bamboo. The wheels made very curious gyrations in their passage through the mud. In the villages we were stared at by every body, women and all. The women were unaccountably plain even for Chinese women, both here and through all parts of the island I have seen, but they have a very pretty fashion of wearing natural flowers in their hair. On our road we passed several parties employed carrying the brig's guns in the same direction that we were traveling. Altogether, I think under other circumstances I should have enjoyed this trip much, but my feet were so painful with the sores of our former march that I could not. As it was, it was a great relief after the crowded granary, and I think did me good.

15th. Nothing of any moment occurred except that we were joined by the gunner and sea-cunnies, missing up to this time. They had been much better treated than ourselves, and had clothes given to them, though rather of a fantastic nature. The treatment may, perhaps, be partly attributed to their thinking the gunner to be some great man, from his having a mermaid marked on his arm, in the way common among sea-faring people. They partly labored under this mistake up to this present meeting. Both this day and the 16th we were crowded by visitors, who were a great nuisance. The government people who came, all told the same lie,—that we were going to be sent away in a junk. One fellow took the trouble to draw me out one side to explain it more clearly. If we ever placed reliance in their words we were undeceived on the evening of the 17th, for we were then all taken before mandarins, ticketed, a fresh name given to each, and ornamented with handcuffs, we were placed in chairs and conveyed out of the town. We passed outside, and for some miles over a country tolerably cultivated. We were told in the villages we passed through that we were going to have our heads taken off. During the passage my bearers capsized my chair three times, which was occasioned by the slippery state of the footpath. I enjoyed this much more than the bearers, who got a good blowing up from the soldiers by whom we were attended every time it happened. At last they persuaded the nian who had charge of the key of my handcuffs to allow me to walk, which I agreed to do as long as the road continued soft. (The man with the key attended me all the way to Táiwan fú.) I was glad enough to take advantage of the permission to walk. I particularly observed that the soldiers in many instances carried a very superior kind of matchlock to any I had seen in China before, and they were kept in much better order. The barrels were cut outside, six square, and as well as the bore were quite smooth and bright. Some again were wretched-looking beings with rusty spears, shields and old caps, without any stiffening in the borders. These I conjectured were the militia, the others regulars. A short time after I observed wheat growing, but the crops were only small

and poor in comparison to those common in England. This was the case throughout the whole journey to this town, and I dare say the Chinese understand as little about growing wheat or barley as our farmers know about rice. We soon came to a very barren description of country, interesting to geologists only. Immense plains stretching inland as far as we could see, composed of round stones, the same as we call "boulders" in Yorkshire, with hills or mountains formed of the same, no vegetation being visible except now and then a green spot on the very tops of the hills, the first of which was some miles from the sea. Up to the time of our wreck I had always imagined the shore of Formosa to be very bold, from having seen these hills often while at sea. The land, between them and the sea, is so very low and without trees that it must be very deceiving to any one at sea, and I doubt very much if the channel, as laid down in the chart, is not too wide. During this, our first trip in sedans, we were shown many little roadside public houses, where we were taught how to spend our mace by the man who had charge of each. These houses, together with every building we passed, were formed of the before-mentioned boulders and mud, with, in many instances, a large wide-spreading tree or trees with seats close to them. The country had a most wild and heavy aspect, more so than any I ever saw, and I began to think Formosa a sad misnomer. The scattered houses were few and far between, and the people appeared a more wretched ill-clothed race than I ever saw in China before. This day's march, altogether in a southerly direction, was about twenty-five miles; we crossed several streams running to the westward, all of which were evidently smaller than at some other seasons of the year. We also passed several small towns not walled, or if so, the walls were only of mud, but all had gates, one a brick one, the other bamboo. We suffered all sorts of abuse and indignities in passing through these, as well as all the others throughout the whole journey; *but the women did not join in this*, although they showed the usual curiosity of the sex. We arrived at our halting-place, a large town with high walls made of brick, about dusk; for some miles previous to getting there, the country was a continued paddy swamp interspersed with small hamlets, surrounded with bamboo, which grows here larger than I ever saw in other places. I have noticed it full sixty feet high. I found, on minute inspection, that the axle-trees of the wheeled carts turned with the wheels. The bazar of this town appeared well furnished with fish. We observed the mast heads of several junks a short distance to the westward, and these were the only signs of the sea that met our eye until we got close to Táiwan fú.

Mr. Gully throughout his journey on Formosa saw a great many graves "precisely like our own," and but very few with the usual Chinese-shaped tombstones. He complains much, and evidently with good cause, of cruel treatment. He says:

"Our jailer I believe to be the most wicked brute that ever was created. We were in a den so small that not one of us could stretch our legs at

night, being coiled up like dogs. During the time I had the piles, I did not sleep for nights together. Ten of us, viz., the five sea-cunnies, two Manilla men, the gunner, Mr. Partridge, and myself, with a bucket in a wretched hovel only eleven feet six inches by seven feet six, and for two months and more we were confined in it, and never allowed out but once a day to wash, and at first this was not allowed, and when it was, for upwards of a month, only one or two could wash every morning, unless they washed in the water used by the others, the villain of a jailer being too lazy to furnish more than a few pints every morning."

All sorts of provisions, especially vegetables and fruits, seem to have been plentiful, but the supply for the prisoners was often small enough. The mangoes were good, and were sold among the people at the rate of 1500 and 2000 for a dollar. He found this fruit wholesome, and ate it, rind and all, to cure the dysentery. He also took opium for the same purpose, and thus notices its effects: "in a quarter of an hour it began to make me feel quite happy, in an hour quite sick, and laid me on my back the whole day." He often also complains of the nightmare, bad sleep, &c. He thus describes his residence :

"*July 25th.* Up as usual. Fine morning, but slept badly. Nightmare all night. I have just thought that in case this should survive us it may be interesting to know the furniture of our abode. The cell is all but as large as the opposite one from which we were removed, but we have three advantages over our opposite neighbors, viz., 1. There are only three of us. 2. The window has only single bars. 3. We have air-holes in the roof. To sleep on we have five hard-wood planks about eight feet long by fourteen inches wide and two thick. The floor is of broken bricks. A bamboo is slung nearly the length of the place, on which in the daytime we hang our mats, two in number, for sleeping on. Besides these I now see two towels hanging from it, one made from part of an old pair of cotton drawers, and the other of grass cloth given me by Zu Quang Leon. Ditto belonging to Mr. Partridge, and a bundle of papers, sketches, &c., tied up by a string. On the east wall are the remains of a picture of Chin Hoe damaged by the rain. The window faces the west. On one side of it is hanging my pipe, given me by the captain's party. On the other is a small looking-glass given me by one of the jailers, a number of pencils and four monghoons. Our pillows of pieces of bamboo, with a quanny-mat for keeping the afternoon's sun out of the place, and a checquer-board are on the planks. On the north wall are hanging our washing-tub, which cost us 50 cash, a broom for sweeping the planks, a basket containing some hooks, &c., belonging to the former occupants; a basket containing our chop-sticks and spoons of bamboo, the gunner's towel and a stick for carrying a lantern. In this wall is a small recess containing a clay lamp and stand, a few bamboo sticks, and two iron wires for cleaning pipes, three papers of tobacco and some waste-paper. In

the corner two sticks have been driven into the wall on which rest the log-books and some papers. Below that is a small shelf, on which are placed several cups, and broken saucers, and paints, two chow-chow cups (I broken the third a week ago), given us by Jack, a small earthenware kettle for boiling tea-water and brewing samshu when we can get it, given us by Aticoa. Below the shelf is suspended a hollow piece of bamboo holding our firepan, and below that a small fireplace, likewise a present from Aticoa, a cooking pot bought by ourselves, another containing charcoal (the pot given by Jack), several old straw shoes and pieces of bamboo for smoking out the mosquitoes. On the south side are pendant, 1st, the Bank, a string of cash about 80 or 90, a fan, a small basket containing a few opium pills and our stock of tea, my hat which cost 30 cash; I have covered it with oiled paper. I am sitting on a bamboo stool which belongs to the former occupiers of the place, my foot resting on another given Mr. Partridge by the towka (I suppose the head jailer). Opposite is the door, behind it the bucket; on my left is the window, on the sill of which are two combs, one of which bought for thirteen cash a few days after my arrival at this town, being money I had saved from the mace per day allowed us during the journey. My fan is sticking in the window, and I am writing with this book resting on a board painted red with black characters on it, and two green eyes above looking at them. I think this is all. No, I have forgotten to mention that on the south wall hang my long ell trousers given me by Kit-chil, lascar, my grass cloth ones, given me by the lotier, and a pair of woolen socks given me by Francis; and from the same string hangs Mr. Roope's log. If you can call any thing in this list a luxury, you must recollect that we have only had it lately; for two months we had nothing, and were annoyed by myriads of fleas, bugs, lice, ants, mosquitoes, and centipedes, without a possibility of getting rid of them, except by death or a miracle. I have on my back now the only shirt (and a woolen one too) I have had for nearly five months, and half a pair of cotton drawers are on my legs. I omitted to mention, that on the north wall is my calendar. Every morning I scratch with the head of a rusty nail, the day of the month. We have also a third wooden stool lent to us by Aticoa. Employed we are, but the days are awfully tedious, and I am sadly at a loss for something to pass away the time, and feel the want of books."

We have space for no more extracts; these however are enough, and they show fairly and fully the manner in which the prisoners passed their days and nights, and show us also somewhat of their sufferings. But the authors of their sufferings, and their cruel murderers—where are they? Have they been brought to justice?

ART. VII. *Journal of Occurrences: dreadful loss of life by the burning of a theatre in Canton; commerce of Fuchau fú; return of the major-general D'Aguilar from the north; succeys on the coasts of China and Formosa; Chinese pirates; relations of the Chinese with foreigners.*

ON Sunday the 25th ult., early in the afternoon, a large theatre, which had been erected near the hall for public examinations in Canton, was consumed by fire; and 2300 persons, men, women and children perished in the flames. About 30 buildings, adjacent the theatre, were also consumed.

By a government notification in the China Mail, dated the 18th instant, we see H. B. M.'s consul, at Fuhchau gives assurances of the feasibility of procuring teas directly from the *Wú í* (Bohea) Hills, instead of bring them overland to Canton. On this point we have had no doubt since Mr. Gordon's visit some years back. The consul says:

"I have assurance from more than one source, that tea can be sent here from the districts where it is grown, with such reasonable facility and moderate degree of risk as to remove the apprehension of either difficulty or danger offering any serious impediment, and a at cost altogether trifling, compared with the expense of carriage of its transport to Canton. This difference in the expense of carriage is of itself sufficient to make a large diminution in the price of tea to the English merchant. As to the feelings of the first producers and the tea merchant in the interior, my informant expresses not only the anxious desire of his own firm, but that of the tea-growers generally, to find a market for their produce here in preference to Canton. In conjunction with houses in the city, I have every reason to believe undertakings will readily be entered into to bear all the expense and risk at transit, and deliver teas at a fixed price, safe and sound, either at Fuchau, or the anchorage of larger vessels at Pagoda islands."

The hon. major general D'Aguilar, commander of H. B. M.'s forces in China, arrived in Hongkong on the 17th instant, from a visit to the northern ports.

Our readers will be glad to know that the surveys of the Chinese coast are now completed, from Wúsung to Hongkong. Capt. Col-linson has kindly favored us with an opportunity of inspecting his new charts, of the coast between Namoh and Hongkong; in a few days these will be completed, and he will proceed to the east coast of Formosa, to prosecute surveys in those unfrequented waters.

One of the lesser benefits resulting from all these surveys will be the detection and dislodgement of numerous bands of pirates. We have before us a petition presented to one of the officers of the surveying squadron, from the peaceful inhabitants of Yáng Shán, one of the islands north of Chusan. The protection sought was granted. We have not space to give the petition, but it shows how defenseless the islanders are, and how much they are harrassed by these "tigers and wolves."

The relations of the Chinese with foreigners continue most pacific and satisfactory. An installment,—the last but one, of the \$21,000,000—is about to be paid in Canton.





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